The Bedford Gazette.

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TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at $2 00 per annum, *if paid strictly in advance*; $2.50 if paid within six months; $3.00 if not paid within six months. *All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

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JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

☞ All letters should be addressed to

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JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 900 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 1, 1865—1y

J. MCD. SHARPE. E. F. KERR.

SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana st., opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. [March 2, '66.

J. R. DURBORROW. | JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA Respectfully tenders his services to the public.

Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

Jan. 22, 1864.

F. M. KIMMELL. | J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.

May 13, 1864.

JNO. H. FILLER. J. T. KEAGY.

FILLER & KEAGY have formed a partnership in the practice of the law. Attention paid to Pensions, Bounties and Claims against the Government.

Office on Juliana street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. March 31, '65.

Physicians and Dentists.

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., (Late surgeon 56th P. V. V.,) tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Dec. 22, '65-1y*

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.

Nov. 24, '65—1y

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK, | J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

Bankers.

JACOB REED, | J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL, *Bankers and* DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PA.,

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

G. W. RUPP.....G. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. Oct. 20, 1865.

Miscellaneous.

DANIEL BORDER, PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

Oct. 20, 1865.

H. F. IRVINE, ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA., Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Varieties. ☞ Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited.

Oct. 20, 1865.

DAVID DEFIBAUGH, Gunsmith, Bedford, Pa. Shop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Having resumed work, he is now prepared to fill all orders for new guns at the shortest notice. Repairing done to order. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Oct. 20, '65.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866. *WALL PAPERS.* HOWELL & BOURKE, Manufacturers of Paper Hangings, and Window Shades, corner Fourth & Market Streets, Philadelphia. Always in store, a large stock of Linen and Oil Shades.

March 2, 1866—3m

The Bedford Gazette.

From the Northumberland Democrat.

CAMPAIGN SONG.

We're on the road our Fathers trod,
No more the spy, with treacherous nod,
Can wield a despot's cruel rod,
And that's what's the matter.

The men whose slanders round us flew,
Who spied, and lied, and mobbed us too,
Can't do just as they used to do,
And that's what's the matter

CHORUS:—That's what's the matter,
Their mobs have had to scatter,
When Andy shot, quacks went to pot,
And that's what's the matter.

Bastile Provo's imps, and wags,
And thieves, who stole our money gags,
Don't want us now, to "hist our flags,"
And that's what's the matter.

But always to the Union, true,
We'll not desert, because they do,
Here goes the old Red, White and Blue,
And that's what's the matter.

CHORUS:—That's what's the matter, &c.

"Sustain the President," they said,
"*Uphold the Union's drooping head,*"
But now they wish that both were dead,
And that's what's the matter.

The "President" SHALL "be sustained,"
By faith, and loyalty, unfeigned,
And Shoddy be to Union CHAINED,
And that's what's the matter.

CHORUS:—That's what's the matter, &c.

We're for the Union, as before,
The Constitution, and no more,
We swear the oath, old Jackson swore,
And that's what's the matter.

The traitorous "Rump" it need must feel,
The People's Wrath, the People's Steel!
They SHALL NOT harm the Public weal,
And that's what's the matter.

CHORUS:—That's what's the matter, &c.

We've heard Thad's whip, in Congress crack,
We've seen the "Niggers" at his back,
He hates the White, and loves the Black,
And that's what's the matter.

But don't you hear the White Men shout?
Old Thad, and Charles are now played out,
And the great Fifteen have got the GOUT!
And that's WHAT'S the MATTER!

CHORUS:—That's what's the matter, &c.

Veto of the Civil Rights Bill.

To the Senate of the United States:

I regret that the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication," contains provisions which I cannot approve consistently with my sense of duty to the whole people, and my obligations to the Constitution of the United States.

I am, therefore, constrained to return it to the Senate, the house in which it originated, with my objections to its becoming a law. By the first section of the bill all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States. This provision comprehends the Chinese of the Pacific States, Indians subject to taxation, the people called Gipsies, as well as the entire race designated as blacks, people of color, negroes, mulattoes and people of African blood. Every individual of these races born in the United States is by the bill made a citizen of the United States. It does not purpose to declare or confer any other right of citizenship than "Federal citizenship." It does not purport to give these classes of persons any *status* as citizens of States, except that which may result from their *status* as citizens of the United States. The power to confer the right of State citizenship is just as exclusively with the several States as the power to confer the right of Federal citizenship is with Congress. The right of Federal citizenship thus to be conferred on the several excepted races before mentioned, is now for the first time proposed to be given by law. If, as is claimed by many, all persons who are native born are by virtue of the Constitution citizens of the United States, the passage of the pending bill cannot be necessary to make them such. If, on the other hand, such persons are not citizens as may be assumed from the proposed legislation to make them such, the grave question presents itself whether, when eleven of the thirty-six States are unrepresented in Congress at this time, it is sound policy to make our entire colored population, and all other excepted classes, citizens of the United States. Four millions of them have just emerged from slavery into freedom. Can it be reasonably supposed that they possess the requisite qualifications to entitle them to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States? Have the people of the several States expressed such a conviction? It may also be asked whether it is necessary that they should be declared citizens in order that they may be secured in the enjoyment of the civil rights proposed to be conferred by the bill? Those rights are by Federal as well as State laws secured to all domiciled aliens and foreigners, even before the completion of the process of naturalization; and it may safely be assumed that the same enactments are sufficient to give like protection and benefits for those to whom this bill provides special legislation.

Besides, the policy of the government from its origin to the present time, seems to have been that persons who are strangers to, and unfamiliar with our institutions and our laws, should pass through a certain probation at the end of which, before attaining the coveted privilege, they must give evidence of their fitness to receive and to exercise the rights of citizens, as contemplated by the Constitution of the United States.

The bill in effect proposes a discrimination against large numbers of intelligent, worthy and patriotic foreigners, and in favor of the negro to whom, after long years of bondage, the avenues to freedom and intelligence have just now been suddenly opened. He must of necessity, from his previous unfortunate condition of servitude, be less informed as to the nature and character of our institutions, than he who, coming from abroad, has to some extent, at least, familiarized himself with the principles of a government to which he voluntarily entrusts life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Yet it is now proposed, by a single legislative enactment, to confer the rights of citizens upon all persons of African descent born within the extended limits of the United States, while persons of foreign birth, who make our land their home, must undergo a probation of five years, and can only then become citizens upon proof that they are of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. The first section of the bill also contains an enumeration of the rights to be enjoyed by these classes so made citizens in every State and Territory of the United States.—These rights are to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is now enjoyed by white citizens. So, too, they are made subject to the same punishment, pains and penalties in common with white citizens and to none others. Thus a perfect equality of the white and colored races is attempted to be fixed by Federal law in every State of the Union over the vast field of State jurisdiction covered by these enumerated rights. In no one of these can any State ever exercise any power of discrimination between the different races. In the exercise of State policy over matters exclusively affecting the people of each State, it has frequently been thought expedient to discriminate between the two races.

By the statutes of some of the States, Northern as well as Southern, it is enacted, for instance, that no white person shall intermarry with a negro or mulatto. Chancellor Kent says, speaking of the blacks, "that marriages between them and the whites are forbidden in some of the States where slavery does not exist, and they are prohibited in all the slaveholding States; and when not absolutely contrary to law, they are revolting and regarded as an offense against public decorum." I do not say that this bill repeals State laws on the subject of marriage between the two races, for as the whites are forbidden to intermarry with the blacks, the blacks can only make such contracts as the whites themselves are allowed to make, and therefore cannot, under this bill, enter into the marriage contract with the whites. I cite this discrimination, however, as an instance of the State policy as to discrimination, and to inquire whether, if Congress can abrogate all State laws of discrimination between the two races in the matter of real estate, of suits, and of contracts generally, Congress may not also repeal the State laws as to the contract of marriage between the two races. Hitherto every subject embraced in the enumeration of rights contained in this bill has been considered as exclusively belonging to the States; they all relate to the internal policy and economy of the respective States. They are matters which, in each State, concern the domestic condition of its people, varying in each according to its own peculiar circumstances and the safety and well-being of its own citizens.

I do not mean to say that upon all these subjects there are not Federal restraints. As, for instance, in the State power of legislative over contracts there is a Federal limitation that no State shall pass a law impairing the obligations of contracts; and as to crimes that no State shall not pass an *ex post facto* law, to money, that no State shall make anything but gold and silver a legal tender. But where can we find a Federal prohibition against the power of any State to discriminate as to most of them, between aliens and citizens, between artificial persons, called corporations, and national persons, in the right to hold real estate. If it be granted that Congress can repeal all State laws discriminating between whites and blacks in the subjects covered by this bill, why, it may be asked, may not Congress repeal, in the same way, all those laws discriminating between the two races on the subject of suffrage and office. If Congress can declare by law who shall hold lands, who shall testify, who shall have capacity to make a contract in a State, then Congress can by law also declare who, without regard to race or color, shall have the right to sit as a juror or as a judge, to hold any office, and finally to vote, in every State and Territory of the United States. As respects the Territories, they come within the power of Congress, for as to them the law-making power is the Federal power; but as to the States, no similar provision exists, vesting in Congress the power to make rules and regulations for them.

The object of the second section of the bill is to afford discriminative protection to colored persons in the full enjoyment of all the rights secured to them. By the preceding section it declares that "any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, shall subject or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains, or penalties, on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery, or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime where of the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or his race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court." This section seems to be designated to apply to some existing or future law of a State or Territory, which may conflict with the provisions of the bill now under consideration. It provides for counteracting such forbidden legislation by imposing a fine and imprisonment upon the legislators who may pass such conflicting laws, or upon the officers or agents who shall put or attempt to put them into execution. It means an official offense, not a common crime committed against law upon the person or property of the black race. Such an act may deprive the black man of his property, but not of the right to hold property. It means a deprivation of this right itself, either by the State judiciary or the State Legislature. It is, therefore, assumed that, under this section, members of State Legislatures who should vote for laws conflicting with the provisions of this bill, that judges of the State courts who should render judgements in antagonism with its terms, and that marshals and sheriffs who should, as ministerial officers, execute processes sanctioned by State laws and issued by State judges in execution of their judgements, could be brought before other tribunals, and there subjected to fine and imprisonment for the performance of the duties which such State laws might impose. The legislation thus proposed invades the judicial power of the State. It says to every State court or judge, "If you decide that this act is unconstitutional; if you refuse, under the prohibition of a State law, to allow a negro to testify; if you hold that, over such a subject matter, the State law is paramount, and under color of a State law refuse the exercise of the right to the negro, your error of judgement, however conscientious, shall subject you to fine and imprisonment." I do not apprehend that the conflicting legislation, which the bill seems to contemplate, is likely to occur as to render it necessary at this time to adopt a measure of such doubtful constitutionality.

In the next place this provision of the bill seems to be unnecessary, as adequate judicial remedies could be adopted to secure the desired end without involving the immunities of legislatures, always important to be preserved in the interest of public liberty—without assailing the independence of the judiciary, always essential to the preservation of individual rights, and without impairing the efficiency of ministerial officers, always necessary for the maintenance of public peace and order. The remedy proposed by this section seems to be in this respect not only anomalous, but unconstitutional, for the Constitution guarantees nothing with certainly if it does not ensure to the several States the right of making and executing laws in regard to all matters arising in their jurisdiction subject only to the restriction that in cases of conflict with the Constitution and constitutional laws of the United States, the latter should be held to be the supreme law of the land.

The third section gives the District Courts of the United States exclusive "cognizance of all crimes and offenses committed against the provisions of this act," and concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Courts of the United States of all civil and criminal cases affecting persons who are denied or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State or locality wherever they may be, any of the rights secured to them by the first section; and the construction which I have given to the second section is strengthened by this third section, for it makes clear what kind of denial or deprivation of the rights secured by the first section was in contemplation. It is a denial or deprivation of such rights "in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State." It stands, therefore, clear of doubt that the offense and penalties provided in the second section are intended for the State judge, who, in the clear exercise of his functions as a judge, not acting ministerially, but judicially, shall decide contrary to this Federal law.

In other words, when a State judge, acting upon a question involving a conflict between a State law and a Federal law, and bound, according to his own judgment and responsibility, to give an impartial decision between the two, comes to the conclusion that the State law is valid and the Federal law is invalid, he must not follow the dictates of his own judgment at the peril of fine and imprisonment. The legislative department of the Government of the United States thus takes from the judicial department of the States the sacred and exclusive duty of judicial decision, and converts the State judge into a mere ministerial officer, bound to decide according to the will of Congress.

It is clear that in the States which deny to persons whose rights are secured by the first section of the bill any one of these rights, all criminal and civil cases affecting them, will, by the provision of the third section, come under the exclusive cognizance of the Federal tribunals. It follows that if any State which denies to a colored person any one of all those rights, that person should commit a crime against the laws of the State, murder, arson, rape, or any other crime, all protection or punishment through the courts of the State are taken away, and he can only be tried and punished in the Federal courts. How is the criminal to be tried if the offense is provided for and punished by Federal law, that law and not the State law is to govern?

It is only when the offense does not happen to be within the purview of Federal law that the Federal courts are to try and punish him. Under any other law, then resort is to be had to the common law as modified and changed by State legislation, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States. So that over this vast domain of criminal jurisprudence, provided by each State for the protection of its own citizens, and for the punishment of all persons who violate its criminal laws, Federal law, wherever it can be made to apply, displaces State law. The question here naturally arises, from what source Congress derives the power to transfer to Federal tribunals certain classes of cases embraced in this section? The Constitution expressly declares that the judicial power of the United States shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting embassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming land under grants of different States; and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

Here the judicial power of the United States is expressly set forth and defined, and the act of Sept. 24th, 1789, establishing the judicial courts of the United States, in conferring upon the Federal courts jurisdiction over cases originating in State tribunals, is careful to confine them to the classes enumerated in the above-recited clause of the Constitution. This section of the bill undoubtedly comprehends cases and authorizes the exercise of powers that are not, by the Constitution, within the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States. To transfer them to the courts of the United States would be an exercise of authority well calculated to excite distrust and alarm on the part of all the States, for the bill applies alike to all of them—as well to those that have as to those that have not been engaged in rebellion. It may be assumed that this authority is incident to the power granted to Congress by the Constitution, as recently amended, to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the article declaring that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

It cannot, however, be justly claimed that with a view to the enforcement of this article of the Constitution there is at present any necessity for the exercise of all the powers which this bill confers. Slavery has been abolished, and at present nowhere exists within the jurisdiction of the United States, nor has there been, nor is it likely there will be any attempt to renew it by the people or the States. If, however, any such attempt shall be made, it will become the duty of the General Government to exercise any and all incidental powers necessary and proper to maintain inviolate the great law of freedom.

The fourth section of the bill provides that officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau shall be empowered to make arrests, and also that other officers may be specially commissioned for that purpose by the President of the United States. It also authorized Circuit Courts of the United States and the Superior Courts of the Territories, to appoint, without limitation, commissioners, who are to be charged with the performance of quasi judicial duties.

The fifth section empowers the commissioners, so to be selected by the courts, to appoint in writing under their hands, one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute warrants and other prosecutions desired by the bill. These numerous official agents are made to constitute a sort of police in addition to the military, and are authorized to summon a *posse comitatus*, and even to call to their aid such portions of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged. This extraordinary power is to be conferred upon agents irresponsible to the governments and to the people, to whose number the discretion of the commissioners is the only limit, and in whose hands such authority might be made a terrible engine of wrong, oppression and fraud.

The general statutes regulating the land and naval forces of the United States, the militia, and the execution of the laws, are believed to be adequate for every emergency which can occur in time of peace. If it should prove otherwise, Congress can at any time amend those laws in such a manner as, while subserving the public welfare, not to jeopardize the rights, interests and liberties of the people.

The seventh section provides that a fee of ten dollars shall be paid to each commissioner in every case brought before him; and a fee of five dollars to his deputy or deputies for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises. All these fees are to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States, whether there is a conviction or not; but in case of conviction they are to be recoverable from the defendant. It seems to me that under the influence of such temptation bad men might convert any law, however beneficent, into an instrument of persecution and fraud.

By the eighth section of the bill, the United States Courts, which sit only in one place for white citizens, must migrate, the marshal and district attorney, and necessarily the clerk, although he is not mentioned, to any part of the district, upon the order of the President, and there hold a court, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and there the judge and the officers of the court must remain, on the order of the President, for the time designated. The ninth section authorizes the President, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval force of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enfore the due execution of this act. This language seems to imply an important military force, that is to be always at hand, and whose only business is to be the enforcement of this measure over the vast region where it is intended to operate.

I do not propose to consider the policy of this bill. To me the details of the bill are fraught with evil. The white race and the black race of the South have hitherto lived together under the relation of master and slave—capital owning labor. Now, suddenly, that relation is changed; and, as to ownership, capital and labor are divorced. They stand now each master of itself; in this new relation one being necessary to the other.

There will be a new adjustment which both are deeply interested in making harmonious. Each has equal power in settling the forms, and if left to the laws that regulate capital and labor, it is confidently believed that they will satisfactorily work out the problem.—Capital, it is true, has more intelligence, but labor is never so ignorant as not to understand its own interests, not to know its own value, and not to see that capital must pay that value. This bill frustrates this adjustment, it intervenes between capital and labor, and attempts to settle questions of political economy through the agency of numerous officials, whose interest it will be to ferment discord between the two races.—So far as the breach widens, their employment will continue; and when it is closed, their occupation will terminate. In all our history, in all our experience, as a people living under Federal and State law, no such system as that contemplated by the details of this bill has ever before been proposed or adopted to establish for the security of the colored race safe-guards which go infinitely beyond any that the General Government has ever provided for the white race. In fact, the distinction of race and color is by the bill made to operate in favor of the colored and against the white race.

They interfere with the municipal legislation of the States, with the relations exclusively between a State and its citizens, or between inhabitants of the same State—an absorption and assumption of power by the General Government, which, if acquiesced in must sap or destroy our federative system of limited powers and break down the barriers which preserve the rights of the States. It is another step or rather stride, toward centralization, and the concentration of all legislative powers in the national government. The tendency of the bill must be to resuscitate the spirit of rebellion and to arrest the progress of those influences which are more closely drawing around the States the bonds of Union and peace.

My lamented predecessor, in his proclamation of the 1st of January, 1863, ordered and declared that all persons held as slaves within certain States, and parts of States therein designated, were and thenceforward should be free: and further, that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, would recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons. This guarantee has been rendered especially obligatory and sacred by the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States. I therefore fully recognize the obligation to protect and defend that class of our people whenever and wherever it shall become necessary, and to the full extent compatible with the Constitution of the United States.

Entertaining these sentiments, it only remains for me to say that I will cheerfully co-operate with Congress in any measure that may be necessary for the promotion of the civil rights of the freedmen, as well as those of all other classes of persons throughout the United States by judicial process, under equal and impartial laws, in conformity with the provisions of the Federal Constitution. I now return the bill to the Senate, and regret that in considering the bills and joint resolutions, forty-two in number, which have been thus far submitted for my approval, I am compelled to withhold my assent from a second measure that has received the sanction of both Houses of Congress.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., March 27, 1866.

A MISSIONARY'S ADVENTURE WITH CANIBALS.—An English missionary, who describes life in New Zealand in the last number of *Hours at Home*, relates an incident that occurred to him on one of the South Pacific Islands. While on a cruise, he touched at a small island for fresh fruit and vegetables. Of these he obtained a full supply, and was about leaving, when a chief asked him if he would like some fresh food. Says the missionary:—"Thinking that doubtless they had hogs, I said yes; he gave a quick glance around him, as if he were looking for a messenger, and singled out and called to a fine young lad, apparently about 18 years of age. The boy came and stood before him; and before I knew what he was about to do, and having my back turned to him, I heard the sound as of a heavy blow, and looking quickly round, found the still quivering body of the boy laid at my feet, with the words, *'hevi ano te kai.'* (Is that food sufficient for you?) Horror stricken, I denounced most bitterly the deed, and leaving all the provisions behind on the ground, returned sorrowfully on board."

A HEROIC HUNTER.—Lord St. Maur, second son of the Duke of Somerset, lately died in India, in consequence of a fight with a bear, while hunting. He suddenly came across the animal, at which he fired his pistol, lodging the contents in the animal's breast. It then attacked him, when drawing a sheathed knife, his lordship thrust it into the bear, inflicting a mortal wound. In the scuffle, however, they had both approached a precipice over which they together fell. Here the beaters came up and relieved Lord St. Maur from his adversary. His presence of mind did not forsake him, and he wrote with a pencil on the sheath of his knife (having no other appliances,) to his fellow sportsmen, informing them of his condition.—They having arrived, a great difficulty was experienced as to removing him from the ravine into which he had fallen. Amputation of the leg was resolved upon, to which the sufferer submitted heroically. He soon, however, began to sink from the combined effects of the operation and the shock his system had sustained, and died.

TAKE care of your health and take plenty of sleep. Let no one work in pain or weariness. When a man is tired he should lie down until he is fully rested, when, with renovated strength the work will be better done, done sooner and with self-sustained alacrity. The time taken from seven to eight hours' sleep out of each twenty-four is time not gained, but much more than lost; we can cheat ourselves, but we cannot cheat nature. A certain amount of food is necessary for a healthy body, but if less than the amount be furnished decay commences the very hour.—It is the same with sleep; any one who persists in allowing himself less than nature requires will only hasten his arrival to the mad house or the grave.

FAVORITES.—Says a sensible writer, "I have ever found that men who are really most fond of the society of ladies, who cherish for them a high respect, nay, reverence them, are seldom most popular with the sex. Men of more assurance, whose tongues are lightly hung, who make words supply the place of ideas, and place compliment in the room of sentiment, are the favorites. A true respect for women leads to respectful action towards them; and respect is usually a distant action, and this great distance is taken by them for neglect and want of interest."

A YOUNG lady explained to a printer, the other day, the distinction between printing and publishing, and at the conclusion of her remarks, by way of illustration, she said: "You may *print* a kiss on my cheek, but you must not *publish* it."

"THE times are hard, wife, and I find it difficult to keep my nose above water."

"You could easily keep your nose above water, husband, if you didn't keep it so often above brandy."

A GREEK maid, being asked what fortune she would bring her husband, replied, "I will bring him what gold cannot purchase—a heart unspotted, a virtue without stain, which is all that descends to me from my parents."

THE question "Why do printers not succeed as well as brewers?" was thus answered: "Because printers work for the head, and brewers for the stomach; and where twenty men have stomachs, but one has brains."

AN old lady when told of her husband's death exclaimed, "Well, I do declare, our troubles never come alone. It ain't a week since I lost my best hen, and now Mr. Thomas has gone too, poor man!"

How to live on a penny a day: For your breakfast eat a penny's worth of dried apples, without drink; for dinner a quart of water to swell the apples; take tea with a friend.

THE happiness of life consists in doing good to all men, and keeping ourselves unspotted from the world.

"TO BE OR NOT TO BE."—That's the question. To be for negro suffrage and vote for Geary—or not to be, and vote for Clymer.

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning,.....April 6, 1866.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Hon. HIESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, HARRISBURG, March 27, 1866.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA:

A civic contest, laden with grave results, has just been entered upon.

The great political organizations of the State have announced their platforms and presented to you their candidates.

The Democracy distinctly avow their purpose to restore the Union and to maintain the superiority of the white man.

Their opponents refuse to restore the Union, treat with silent contempt the policy of the President, and again attempt to deceive you in regard to negro suffrage.

The restoration of the Union is an issue embracing and overshadowing all others.

If it be postponed, and agitation continued, you will deny that the war was "a war for the Union;" you will shake your form of Government to its very base, jeopardize the security of your National debt, incur the hazard of financial revulsion, fetter the development of your industrial resources, make a desert of the fairest portion of the Republic and aid in elevating the negro at the expense of the white men.

The period of reaction after great national exertion is oftener fatal to free institutions than the severest throes of civil warfare, and radical disunionists seize that hour to consolidate your Government by amending the Constitution and to perpetuate their power through the political equality of the negro.

Prolonged agitation or prompt restoration are the alternatives presented:

MEN OF THE KEYSTONE:

Look back upon your history, and in the light of that retrospect determine whether you will be led to your ruin by a reckless disturber of the peace of your Commonwealth, or will you follow the President by the paths of the Constitution to the haven of peace, order and security.

The Democracy present to you, with pride, their candidate for Governor: a Pennsylvanian by birth; of revolutionary family; pure, honest, capable; possessed of large experience, and gifted with the rarest qualities of the head and of the heart, no man need blush to follow where HIESTER CLYMER leads the way.

DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA:

ALL IS WELL; YOUR CANDIDATE WILL BE SUSTAINED; TRIFLING PERSONALITIES GIVE WAY BEFORE THE ONWARD MARCH OF GREAT PRINCIPLES. BE ASSURED OF SUCCESS, AND LABOR TO DESERVE IT.

By order of the Democratic State Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Chairman.

THE OUTRAGE UPON NEW JERSEY.

Hon. John P. Stockton was elected a Senator of the United States, by the Legislature of New Jersey, at its session of last year. The two houses of the Legislature met in joint convention, and under the Constitution of New Jersey, adopted a rule requiring only a *plurality* of the votes cast to effect the election of a Senator. Mr. Stockton received a large plurality of the votes cast, and had a considerable majority over the "Republican" candidate. Mr. Wall, another Democrat, received a portion of the Democratic vote, and thus Mr. Stockton, whilst he had a majority over each of his opponents, did not have a majority over both of them. But, under the plurality rule, which the convention adopted, and which is allowable under the Constitution of New Jersey, Mr. Stockton was declared to be elected and was given his credentials accordingly. When Congress assembled in December last, Mr. Stockton took his seat in the Senate, no one in that body demurring. Some of the New Jersey "Republicans," however, concluded that they would contest his seat, and went to Washington for that purpose. The case went before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, of which Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, is chairman, and which is composed almost wholly of "Republicans." This Committee gave the case a thorough investigation and reported unanimously in favor of Mr. Stockton's right to his seat. Until the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill developed the fact that the Radicals had not the requisite two-thirds in the Senate to enable them to pass their measures over the President's veto, nobody dreamed that the Senate would not, as usual, confirm the report of the committee. But the necessity of the Radicals at once arrayed them against that report and the right of Mr. Stockton to his seat. In vain did Mr. Trumbull, (who, by the way, is the author of the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills, but who is also a lawyer and seems to have some honor left) appeal to his fellow Radicals to stand by law and right. In vain did Lane, of Kansas, (another radical) utter his belief that Mr. Stockton was duly and lawfully elected. The tyrant of the Senate, the unscrupulous Sumner, cracked his whip over the heads of his slaves, who dared not act like men, but coward-like, crawled behind him and crept in his slimy track. Morrill, of Maine, —eternal shame to his memory!—broke his pair with a fellow Senator prostrate upon a bed of sickness, and Stewart, of Nevada, who had expressed his belief that Mr. Stockton was entitled to his seat and had once given his vote in favor of the report of the committee, slunk out of the chamber, like a dog, not daring to meet the question. Thus was Mr. Stockton deprived of his seat in the U. S. Senate, and the state of New Jersey outraged in one of her most sacred privileges. Let the "Republican" party settle this question among themselves; for, more than one third of their representatives in the U. S. Senate declared Mr. Stockton entitled to his seat, whilst the remainder were engaged in voting him out of it.

ANOTHER VETO.

The President, as was anticipated, has vetoed the "Civil Rights Bill," that is, the bill lately passed by Congress to confer the same rights upon negroes now possessed by white men. Let the people be thankful for this second interposition in their behalf, by Mr. Johnson. Let every friend of the Constitution rejoice that the Executive has thus far shown himself possessed of the virtue and the courage to stand between the charter of our liberties and the assaults made upon it by the revolutionists in Congress. We are not among those who worship at the shrine of Andrew Johnson. We do not believe that one righteous act, or a dozen good deeds, make a man perfect, or render him worthy of apotheosis. But we are ready and anxious to applaud whomsoever merits applause, and in this instance, as in the notable one of the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, we most heartily join in the popular ascription, Glory to Andy Johnson! We publish, on our outside, the message to the U. S. Senate, in which the President states his objections to the "Civil Rights Bill." It is a most ably written document. In point of legal acumen, as well as in respect of literary merit, it is an ornament to the catalogue of Executive Documents. But criticism of so important a state paper is out of place, for, of course, everybody will read it and judge it for himself. Therefore, in the parlance of the debating societies, 'we leave the floor for a better speaker,' to wit: the Message itself.

SOMETHING WRONG.

Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, Senator Lane, of Kansas, and some eight other Radical Senators, declared in speeches made in the U. S. Senate that Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, recently ousted from his seat in that body, was duly and lawfully elected a Senator of the United States. These Senators also voted for the resolution declaring him entitled to his seat, which resolution was *unanimously* reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, composed almost wholly of "Republicans." Now, then, here is a State deprived of its lawfully chosen representative in the U. S. Senate, and according to Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Lane and their fellow "Republicans" who think as they do, that State is made thus to suffer, most unlawfully and unrighteously. We address ourselves to men in the "Republican" party who claim to be honest, when we ask, is there not something wrong in your party, when your ablest men, even among the Radicals, pronounce a man fairly and legally elected and yet your politicians oust him in order to make room for one of their own sort? Do *you* endorse this kind of political brigandage? A man who would rob a State of her rights, or purloin a seat in the U. S. Senate to give it to one of his friends, would certainly not hesitate to steal a chicken, or clean out a banker's safe. Now, isn't there something wrong in the "party of great moral ideas?"

PEACE!

At Last the People are Free!

ANDREW JOHNSON, THE NATION'S DELIVERER!

Just before going to press we receive the intelligence that the President has issued a proclamation declaring the insurrection in the South at an end and removing the incubus of military law from the Southern States. This is the best news we have heard for six months. The skies are brightening! Rejoice, for the day of deliverance is at hand!

LETTER FROM REPRESENTATIVE ROSS.

In accordance with our custom of giving a hearing to those who consider themselves aggrieved by any thing we may print (always, however, provided they address us in a respectful manner) we give place, with pleasure, to the following letter from Gen. Ross, explaining his vote on the bill extending the time for the construction of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad:

HARRISBURG, March 26, 1866.

EDITOR BEDFORD GAZETTE:—Your correspondent, "Lex," thought it necessary for my colleague and myself, to explain our votes on the Connellsville and Southern Pa. R. Road bill, and appeared to be somewhat surprised at my vote on said bill; neither of which remarks do I object to, as I recognize the right of the people to enquire into the votes and doings of their representatives; but I do not concede the right of any person, or persons, as has been done by others, to abuse, and use epithets, such as are not used by one gentleman to another. Not agreeing with you politically, and having uniformly been spoken of with respect in your paper, I am under obligations to you for your kindness, and will venture to trespass on your columns to give the reason for my vote on the bill spoken of, so that your readers may still regard me in the favorable light in which you have represented me. My action was based on the following: The people in the Southern section of Somerset County, nearly all of them, are under the belief that the persons having control of the Connellsville and Southern Pa. Road never intended to make a road, and only had that as a pretext to kill the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road. I came to the Legislature, feeling it to be my business to advance the interest of the Pittsburg and Connellsville road, but, of course, not expecting to interfere as against the C. & S. Penna. road. In conversation with Senator Householder, my colleague, and others, who, I supposed, were, and ought to be, more immediately in favor of the C. & S. P. R. R., I declared I would vote for whatever reasonable privileges they might want, as there was no need of antagonism between the two roads, and therefore expected them to vote for the repeal of the law repealing the charter of the P. & C. R. R. I understood from both of the gentlemen, that they would favor our road, the P. & C. I, therefore, supposed that those who were more intimately connected with the C. & S. P., if any legislation contrary to the interests of Bedford and Fulton, was introduced, would turn my attention to it, and if nothing was said it might be supposed to be all right. A bill was read in place, Jan. 30, extending the C. & S. P. R. R. from Connellsville to Pittsburg; reported on Feb. 14, and passed on Feb. 28th, with no note of alarm from either of the gentlemen representing the interest of the road in the Senate, or those who now give the great alarm in Bedford. I therefore, in accordance with my previous declarations, voted for the bill, or let it pass without objection; as I thought it to be what its friends wanted, and I believe I did right. It was afterwards taken to the Senate. Mr. Householder and others undertook to amend it, as to the time of beginning the construction, and completing it, with very little success, until, it is said, an outsider made an arrangement with the Railroad power of the state to fix the dates. Your publication of the above will oblige yours, &c.,

M. A. ROSS.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION!

Great Democratic Gains!

The election in Connecticut on Monday last, shows a Democratic gain of upwards of 10,000 votes since last year, when Buckingham, Rep., had 11,035 majority over Seymour, Dem. This year Hawley, Rep., has only about 700 majority over English, Dem. The Democrats also gain some 4, or 5 Senators and some 30 representatives, and all this in the face of the most desperate efforts on the part of their opponents, who resorted to open bribery and bought up voters at so much per head. Think of it! A gain of 10,000 in one year, in a little New England State! What cannot Pennsylvania do till next October.

—There are now in Boston four murderers awaiting punishment. They are Green, the Malden murderer; Scratch Gravel, the murderer of the Joyce children; Moran, the murderer of Miss Kearney, and Gallagher, who shot a man on the street lately.

—Four persons in a family living in the rear of the Revenue Block, in Oswego (N. Y.) were poisoned a few days since. It is supposed that rat poison in some way got mixed with their food. Three of the sufferers are likely to recover, but it is feared that the remaining case will prove fatal.

—A negro in Paris, Kentucky, who had outraged a white child ten years old, and afterwards murdered her, was, on Wednesday evening, taken by the citizens from the jail and hung.

—A despatch to the Chicago *Times* states that an order received from St. Louis takes away War Department advertising from all papers in that city that have been abusing the President.

—At the Lake des Allemands, in the Parish of St. James, Louisiana, many of the wild ducks and geese were killed by hailstones, which fell during the late storm there.

—The vicinity of Sullivan, Moultree county, Illinois, was visited by a terrific tornado on the 20th inst., causing great destruction to property.

—The health of the venerable Lewis Cass is rapidly failing. He can scarcely sit up, and his death is daily expected.

—A fire at Lebanon, Indiana, on Tuesday night, destroyed property amounting to $50,000.

IMPORTANT LETTER.

The President of the Democratic State Convention Gives the Truth of History ---Unequivocal Denial of the Assertion that the President is Opposed to the Democratic Candidate for Governor.

HARRISBURG, March 28, 1866.

To the Editor of the Age.

About ten days after the adjournment of the late Democratic State Convention, the following statement appeared in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune:*

"It will be remembered that the late Copperhead Convention of Pennsylvania, after nominating Mr. Clymer for Governor, passed a resolution indorsing the President's policy. A subcommittee was appointed to come on here and present the resolution in person.—This grateful mission was essayed a few evenings since. The committee were admitted to an audience with the President, and were proceeding, after the most approved fashion, to assure him that the Democracy of Pennsylvania had designed no empty compliment; that they had watched his recent action with no ordinary gratification; and that they should stand by him and his administration so long as he so nobly adhered to the sacred Constitution. Before the perration was reached, the President broke in upon them with the suggestion that 'the wisest thing they could do was to go home and change their ticket.' He believed that they had made a fatal mistake in nominating such a man, especially at this particular time, with much other remarks of a similarly encouraging character. The last seen of the Pennsylvania Committeemen they were making for the Baltimore depot in a fearfully demoralized frame of mind."

The false and unfounded assertions contained in the above extract have been reproduced, in various forms, in the Republican papers of the State.—So long as the statements were of a general character it was deemed unnecessary to make any reply, but within the last few days I have received letters from valued friends, informing me that I am referred to as having been one of the alleged "sub-committee," and making enquiries of me as to the truth or falsity of the above allegations. In reply, therefore, to these inquiries, and to the end that the unfounded character of the whole extract may fully appear, I submit the following statement:

I had the honor to preside over the deliberations of the Democratic State Convention which nominated Hiester Clymer for Governor.

It is false that any committee or sub-committee was appointed by the Convention or by its presiding officer to proceed to Washington to present to the President its resolutions approving his policy, or for any other purpose whatever. No motion was ever made in the Convention, nor was any adopted of that nature, nor did any committee or sub-committee, or any individuals, authorized by that Convention, or in any way representing it, go to Washington on any such errand. The whole statement of the *Tribune* correspondent is one of unmixed and unadulterated falsehood.

Towards the end of the week in which the Convention assembled, I, in company with other Democratic Pennsylvania Senators and members, visited Washington, and, while there, I and the Hon. H. B. Beardslee embraced the opportunity of satisfying a long-cherished desire to pay our respects to the President, and of assuring him of our cordial approval of his restoration policy, and of his veto of that iniquitous measure, the Freedmen's Bureau bill. During the interview, the proceedings of our Convention were referred to, and I took occasion to assure the President of the sincerity and unanimity with which his policy was supported by its members. The resolutions of our Convention were alluded to by the President—he remarking that they were clear, pointed, concise, and that they could not be misunderstood.

The candidate of our party was not, at any time or in any way, directly or indirectly, referred to by the President or ourselves. Nothing occurred during the interview which rendered it proper or necessary; nor did the President, by any expression or suggestion, lead us to suppose that he was unfriendly to Mr. Clymer. The visit was truly gratifying to ourselves, and we have no reason to doubt but that it was acceptable to him.

I may here state upon the *very highest authority*, that the President himself emphatically repudiates and denies that he has ever, to any one, made any statement in reference to the nomination of Mr. Clymer, which could by possibility be tortured into the expression of sentiments attributed to him in the foregoing extract. It has been left for the malice and mendacity of disappointed and chagrined disunionists to give a version to an interview of private gentlemen with the President, which would be most in accordance with their hopes and desires, but which unfortunately for them and their aims, *is false and unfounded in each and every particular.*

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
WM. HOPKINS.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.—A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Senate to communicate to the Governor of New Jersey the Senate resolution in regard to the seat held by Mr. Stockton. Mr. Poland announced the death of Senator Foote, of Vermont, and offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that the Senate attend the funeral and wear a badge of mourning for the remainder of the session. The Senate then took a recess until one o'clock, when it attended the funeral of Senator Foote.—The Senate accompanied the remains to the depot, and afterwards returned to its chamber. A motion was agreed to that when the Senate adjourn it be to meet on Monday next. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Secretary of the Senate communicated to the House the Senate resolutions on the death of Senator Foote, of Vermont. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered a series of resolutions expressive of the respect of the House for the memory of the deceased Senator. They were unanimously adopted. Mr. Stevens moved that when the House adjourn it be until Monday. After some debate the motion was agreed to. At one o'clock the House proceeded in a body to the Senate Chamber, where the funeral ceremonies were performed. At their conclusion the House returned to their Chamber, and the Speaker declared it adjourned until Monday.

—The overland coach which arrived at Atchison, Kansas, on the 21st inst., brought a hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars in silver from Central City, Colorado.

—A drunken negro at Murfreesboro, Tenn., ran against a little girl the other day, and, angered because she was in the way, deliberately drew a revolver and blew her brains out.

—A policeman was fined $50 and discharged from the corps in Mobile, a few days since, for striking a negro with a slung shot.

MARRIED.

BARNHARD—MOORE—On the 29th ult., at the residence of the bride's parents, in Bedford township, by Rev. Mr. Essick, Mr. David A. Barnhard and Miss Malinda Moore.

STRUCKMAN—DULL—On the 20th ult., by Rev. N. H Skyles, Mr. Charles Struckman and Miss Sarah E. Dull, both of Schellsburg.

CLARK—PRICE—On the 15th ult., by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. Simon Clark, of Monroe township, to Mrs. Sarah Price, of West Providence.

GIENGER—SHREVES—On the 27th ult., by the same, Mr. Jacob Gienger, of Fulton county, to Miss Vylinda Shreves, of Bedford county.

FICHTER—MENCH—On the 29th ult., by the same, Mr. John Fichter, of St. Clair township, to Miss Mary Mench, of Colerain township.

DIED.

KURTZ—At his residence, in St. Clair township, on March 19th, Robert Kurtz, aged 61 years 1 month and 6 days.

Dear Father how we miss thee,
In every cherished spot,
And tears of grief fall heavily
Each place where thou art not.

SLACK—In Schellsburg, on the 4th of March, Francis M. Slack, aged 24 years, 7 months and 15 days. The deceased was a quiet, sober and industrious young man. For three years he served his country, as a soldier, in which capacity he won the confidence and esteem of his officers and comrades. In his early years he connected himself with the church, and we trust, he has now entered upon that rest, which remaineth for the people of God N. H. S.

New Advertisements.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER will positively sell, for the next 30 days, Calicoes, Muslins, Ginghams, French Merinos, Delaines and heavy boots AT COST, and some articles below cost.
April 6, '66-4t

BOUNTY, BOUNTY.—Soldiers! Congress is about to pass a law granting additional bounty! Those of you, therefore, who have not received bounty, and those who have received but $100, or less, will find it to their advantage to call on me THREE MONTHS', SIX MONTHS', and NINE MONTHS' MEN, come!
April, 6 1866. JOHN PALMER.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of the Executors of Jacob Devore, late of Londondery Township dec'd, does therefore hereby give notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the Office of G. H. Spang Esq., in Bedford on Saturday the 21st day of April Inst., at one o'clock P. M. when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper. JOB MANN.
Bedford April 6, 1866.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford county to report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of Andrew Crisman, Adm'r of the estate of Val. Wertz, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Friday, the 20th day of April, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his office in Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend. J. B. CESSNA,
April 6, '66-3t Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary to the estate of Nathan H. Wolf, late of St. Clair township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
THOS. McCOY.
Apr. 6.-6t.* JOHN WOLF, Ex'rs.

D. R. ANDERSON,
Licensed Scrivener and Conveyancer,
CENTREVILLE, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
will attend to the writing of Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Articles of Agreement, and all business usually transacted by a Scrivener and Conveyancer. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
April 6, '66-tf.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.
Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, where a good Church is erected, and where a large School House will soon be built. Farms and land, from one acre to 500 acres to suit purchasers.
Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell
April 6, 1866—1y

NOTICE.—SOLDIER'S MONUMENT.—The executive committees of the several Boroughs and Townships, for the collecting of funds and statistics, for the monument in memory of the deceased soldiers of Bedford county, are hereby respectfully urged to take immediate action in the matter, so as to be able to make a full report on Monday of next Court week (April 30). Some of the townships are working energetically, and have already secured large subscriptions. The enterprise needs only to be presented to the people, to secure a like action on the part of all our citizens. C. N. HICKOK,
April 6, '66-4t Ch'n of Cen'l Com.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—*To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:* KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JAMES BURNS and WILLIAM G. EICHOLTZ, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford. You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, *on the 5th Monday of April, (being the 30th day,)* 1866, *at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day*, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.
Given under my hand, at Bedford, on the 6th of April, in the year of our Lord, 1866.
JOHN ALDSTADT,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Sheriff.
Bedford, April 6, 1866.

LIST OF CAUSES put down for trial at April Term, (30th day), 1866.

Theodore Kinton	vs	Joseph Mortimore et al
Michael Thomas	"	John Skelly et al
William Fahner	"	William Overocker
Mary Hollar	"	James Gonden et al
Daniel Armel	"	John C. Rifle
Jno. W. Beeler's adm'r	"	Dr. B. F. Harry
John Black et al	"	Catharine Tricker
Mary E. Smith	"	George W. Figard

Certified April 2nd, A. D., 1866.
April 6, '66-4t O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS drawn for April Term, (5th Monday), 30th day, A. D., 1866:—Peter F. Lehman, Foreman, Samuel W. Statler, John C Black, Josiah M. Gephart, John Shafer, Solomon Barley, Simon States, Jesse Griffith, Isaiah Conley, James M. Sleek, Henry Clapper, Wm. Chenoweth, Samuel F. Shoup, Hezekiah May, John Johnston, Uriah Mellott, George Powell, D. A. T. Black, D. W. Mullin, Daniel P. Beegle, C. W. Ashcom, Bernard O'Neal, Thomas J. Croyle, J. H. Wright.
Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 14th day of February, A. D., 1866. ISAAC KENSINGER,
Attest— WM. KIRK,
JNO. G. FISHER, Jury Commissioners.
Clerk. April 6, '66-4t

LIST OF PETIT JURORS drawn for April Term, (5th Monday), 30th day, 1866. George Baughman, H. P. Diehl, John Dollard, Henry F. Smith, Uriah Gorden, John Feaster, David Lewis, Samuel Burket, George W. Horn, John Lauderbaugh, George S. Miller, Wm. B. Ream, William J. Householder, Samuel Steel, James Bowser, Rudolph Hoover, William Oster, I. N. Bowser, Henry Koons, John S. Brumbaugh, Francis Grove, G. D. Trout, John Ott, John Taylor, Jeremiah Menser, Jacob Fink, John McCleary, Josiah Miller, Jacob C. Devore, William M. Pearson, Reuben Stone, John H. Miller, John Wilhelm, Casper Stroup, Abraham Ritchey, Charles Buck, Zachariah Koons, W. H. Beegle. Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 14th day of February, 1866.
ISAAC KENSINGER,
Attest— WM. KIRK,
JNO. G. FISHER, Jury Commissioners.
Clerk. April 6, '66-4t

TAVERN LICENSES.—The following-named persons have taken out petitions for tavern license, and will present the same to the next court of quarter sessions of Bedford county, to be held at Bedford, on the 30th day of April, 1866, for allowance: Joseph Foller, Buena Vista; Bernard O'Neil, Cheneysville; J J Shoemaker, Bedford; Wm H Cornell, Clearville; Daniel Ritchey, Hamilton Station; J B Stoner, Bloody Run; Valentine Besserer, Catharine Tricker, Stonerstown; J C Black, Bloody Run; Val Steckman, Bedford; Aaron Reed, South Woodberry twp; Peter Amick, St Clairsville; A J Snively, Schellsburg; John L Grove, Bloody Run; Isaac F Grove, Bedford; John Hafer, Bedford twp; Charles Bush, Londonderry; Jonathan Feightner, Palo Alto; Henry Weaver, St Clairsville; John Cessna, Centerville; J A Raum, Saxton; James M Sleek, Piessantville.
Apr.6.—to. O. E. SHANNON, cl'k.

New Advertisements.

TREASURER'S SALE of Unseated Lands and Town Lots in Bedford county — Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes, passed the 13th of March, 1815, and the supplements thereto passed the 13th day of March, 1817, and the 25th of March, 1821, the Treasurer of the county of Bedford hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the county, state, school and road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are not paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such parts of each tract as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on the second Monday of May, next, (14th day,) for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon; and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of. (apr.6.-6t) G. MARDORFF, Treas.

				BEDFORD TOWNSHIP.	Taxes.
300 acres,				Solomon Diehl	$2 44
420	do			Daniel Barley	1 58
				BROADTOP.	
150	do			James Entricken	5 84
75	do			William Gray	4 92
21	do			William P. Schell	96
63	do			M J Martin	3 96
440	do	33	perches,	James Patton	14 90
440	do	13	do	James Patton	21 02
175	do	131	do	James Patton	8 82
58	do	44	do	James Patton	3 11
380	do			Francis Mowing	62 86
422	do	30	do	Barnet Mowing	6 98
466	do			John Stone	8 69
465½	do			Isaac Kerr	15 00
440	do			John Razor	72
376	do			F Mowing	78
51	do			Wm T Daugherty	11 19
398	do			John Beltz	17 75
63	do			Jacob Myers	9 46
75	do			John Devereaux	56 86
342	do			Daniel Kerr	32 39
403	do			John Bollman	47 96
402	do	14	do	Wm Bunn	16 54
30	do			Lewis T Watson	17 90
372	do			Samuel L Tobias	14 76
427	do			Mary Montgomery	3 18
205	do			Newlin & Marshall	44 00
433	do			Marg't Montgomery	3 24
421	do			John Montgomery	3 22
25	do			John Fizard	58
289	do			Eph. Foster & Wm Schell	8 68
14	do			James Figard	1 92
405	do			Ulrich Danner	4 44
30	do			Anders (owned by R Wilson	8 40
5	do			Aaron Evans	48
60	do			William Figard	10 50
168	do			William Lane	188 08
244	do			C A Reamer	20 32
28	do			Loy & Patton	8 40
100	do			Dunlap & Evans	20 00
—	do			Christian Barnett	13 78
3	do			A Lewis & Evans	67
32	do			Josiah Bacon	55 04
209	do	156	do	James Patton	13 95
12	do	108	do	James Patton	16 14
7	do	70	do	James Patton	11 13
110	do	150	do	James Patton	10 99
393	do	197	do	James Patton	11 09
21	do	210	do	Patton & Foster	5 04
77	do			W Anderson's heirs	19 63
25	do			John King's heirs	30 60
15	do			Entricken & Wilson	5 63
13	do			Entricken & Patterson	1 56
49	do			James Entricken	11 67
15	do			James Entricken	12 47
49	do			Fiuck & Dunlap	16 47
110	do			Hopewell Iron & Coal Co	6 60
438	do			do do	7 50
168	do			do do	5 04
8	do			do do	60
100	do			do do	3 00
30	do			Hunting'n & B. R. R. Co	46
75	do			do do	1 12
250	do			do do	22 66
30	do			John Hinish	32
16	do			Kessler & Whitney	2 40
19	do			Peter Kessler	4 12
27	do			A King & J Osborn	40 67
170	do			A King & Co	194 21
135	do	John N Lane's heirs & Wm Foster			182 74
338	do		do	do Chivington	834 07
200	do		do	do J Kerr	59 13
404	do			John N Lane & Co	12 12
440	do			do do	157 80
400	do			do do	47 00
125	do			do do	8 78
400	do			do do	17 15
408	do			do do	59 32
210	do			do do	6 30
135	do			John McCanles	16 20
50	do			Rev P E Phelps	4 26
120	do			Phelps & Russell	40 78
119	do			James Patton	6 09
165	do			do	9 46
12	do			Wm Rogers	1 80
8	do			do	1 20
267	do			J Richardson & Sheares	31 00
63	do			do do	10 67
175	do			P A Wilson & McCanles	38 50
289	do			P A Wilson	38 68
11	do			Warring & Evans	35
100	do			Naomi Fisher	34 00
119	do			Cassner Cartman & Cummings	36 37
90	do			John M Canada	38 15
70	do			Wm M Hall & Figard	20
135	do			John W Whitney	45 16
50	do			do	21 25
30	do			do	9 75
				COLERAIN.	
303½	do			Jacob Wyland	1 00
90	do			Jos & Em Diehl	81
427	do			Arthur Brown	1 28
				CUMBERLAND VALLEY.	
50	do			James Heydon	56
106	do	117	perches	William M Hall	32
400	do			James Smith	11 88
				HARRISON.	
412	do			Daniel Hurkle	1 36
349	do			John Tinman	96
42	do	56	perches	Barclay & Lyon	2 18
75	do			Andrew P Miller	1 92
				HOPEWELL.	
200	do			John Corby	2 40
413	do			John Kerr	7 12
150	do			James Howard	88
101½	do			Michael Sipe	17 40
404	do			Richard Moan	1 76
420	do			John Cheney	1 32
404	do			Joseph Moan	1 50
409½	do			Samuel Moan	2 37
424	do	35	perches	Alexander Moan	3 48
206½	do			John McIlnay	1 68
192	do			Timothy Moan	1 38
200	do	54	do	Israel Moan	1 30
196	do			Zachariah Moan	1 10
222	do			Elizabeth Piper	1 38
212	do	20	do	John Boyd	63
214	do			William Davis	65
116	do	60	do	Isabella Davis	70
220½	do			William Piper	64
258	do			John Hardin	76
221	do			Ignatius Hardin	64
434	do	125	do	James Wilson	64
187	do	40	do	David Piper	40
425	do			George F Abbott	84
213	do			Joseph Lancaster	60
99	do			Richard Clark	28
402	do	57	do	Stephen Moar	1 50
212	do			Robert Shaw	1 22
200	do			William Nicholas	76
400	do			Isaac Cavan	2 27
400	do			Margaret Cavan	2 40
25	do			Milligen & Benedict	24
9	do			Pudebaugh's heirs	18
41	do	Jas Patton (Hopewell Coal & Iron Co)			22
5	do	As. Rinard (Hopewell Coal & Iron Co)			22
402	do			Francis Johnston	1 72
443	do			William Lane	54
365	do			Daniel Montgomery	1 26
324	do			Alexander Johnston	1 08
368	do			George Hinish	1 32
286	do			William Foster	96
75	do			Robert Montgomery	28
900	do			—— Carr	3 36
80	do			—— Swartz	30
				LONDONDERRY.	
395				Daniel Green	1 20
220				James Shaw	1 22
404				Sarah Wright	60
149				George Wolford	8 61
				LIBERTY.	
200	do			Mary Gordon	13 19
200	do			James Gordon	10 76
400	do			Thomas Jones	17 70
150½	do			Stephen Kerr	3 99
165	do			Edward Langly	15 85
200	do			Jacob Miller	7 88
200	do			Elizabeth Miller	7 53
200	do			Mary Piper	5 99
200	do			Amelia Piper	8 68
400	do			Edward Stone	20 68
152	do			John Tomm	22 56
86	do			George Thompson	60
479	do			James Laughead	1 50
50	do			James Entricken	2 46
403	do			Alex Montgomery	7 17
200	do			John Kerr	7 65
200	do			Samuel Kerr	7 44
100	do			George B Kay	2 68
200	do			Francis Moans	10 97
200	do			Milligen & Benedict	4 11
40	do			Peter Bowser	68
5	do			George Thompson	22
½	lot			Luke Feeney	56
8	lots			Gen Wm H Irvine	1 72
1	lot			G D Trout	47
200	do			John Stone	4 58
200	do			Bernard Moans	8 31
102	do			John McElney	78
132	do			David Piper	3 99
200	do			Maria Alberti	3 38
107	do			—— Bartlebaugh	2 36
32	do	

The Bedford Gazette.

Local and Personal.

1866.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Th'rsday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Feb.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Mar.	25	26	27	28			
					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Apr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
May			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
June						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

1866.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Th'rsday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Aug.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Sept.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
Oct.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Nov.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Dec.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following Business Directory for the borough of Bedford and other places in the county, *whose advertisements appear in the columns of* THE GAZETTE,) may be of service to our friends and patrons in the county, and is commended to their attention:

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—G. H. Spang; J. P. Reed; J. W. Tate; John Palmer; E. F. Kerr; Durborrow & Lutz; Espy M. Alsip; John T. Keagy & J. H. Filler; Kimmell & Lingenfelter, Bedford, Pa.

BANKERS—Reed & Schell; Rupp, Shannon & Co., Bedford, Pa.

BOOTS AND SHOES, VARIETIES, &c.—J. H. Hutton; H. F. Irvine, Bedford, Pa.

BEDFORD NURSERIES—T. M. Lynch.

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &c.—Richard Leo, Bedford, Pa.

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.—J. B. Farquhar; A. B. Cramer; J. M. Shoemaker; P. A. Reed, Defibaugh & Fisher, Bedford, Pa.

DENTISTRY—C. N. Hickok & J. G. Minnich, Jr., Bedford, Pa.

DRUGGIST—J. L. Lewis, Bedford, Pa.

FANCY STORES—Mrs. V. B. Tate & Miss M. Rea; Mrs E. V. Mowry; Mrs. M. R. Schafer & Miss Kate Deal, Bedford, Pa.

GUNSMITHING—David Defibaugh, Bedford.

HARDWARE, &c.—Wm. Hartley; Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford, Pa.

HOTELS—Bedford Hotel, J. J. Shoemaker; Mengel House, I. Mengel; Union Hotel, V. Steckman, Bedford, Pa.

JEWELER—Daniel Border, Bedford, Pa.
John Reimund, Jeweler,

JOB PRINTERS—Meyers & Mengel, Bedford, Pa.—All kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing neatly and promptly executed.

PUMPS—Wm. C. Snively, Schellsburg, Pa.

PHYSICIANS—Dr. J. L. Marbourg, Bedford, Pa.; Drs. W. W. Jamison and P. H. Pennsyl, Bloody Run, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES—Shriner's Cough Syrup and Indian Vermifuge; Foutz's Mixture and Horse and Cattle Powder; Wheaton's Ointment; Helmbold's Extract of Buchu; Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment; Allcock's Porous Plasters; Christadoro's Hair Dye.

REAL ESTATE SALES—
F. C. Reamer—private sale
T. H. & N. J. Lyons, Private Sale.
Jacob Walter, Private,
C. N. Hickok, private sale.
G. R. Barndollar and others, private sale.

☞ Read the "New Advertisements" in this week's issue of THE GAZETTE.

☞ For Administrator's, Executor's, Auditor's notices, &c., see "Legal Notices."

☞ Read the advertisements under the head of "Notices, &c."

A FIRST CLASS DINNER.—On Monday last, mine host of the Bedford Hotel, Mr. Joshua J. Shoemaker, gave a dinner to his friends at which we were among the invited and entertained.—Mr. Shoemaker is the very prince of good fellows, whilst Mrs. Shoemaker is a model landlady and knows exactly how to prepare the good things for the table. The entertainment served up on this occasion was truly excellent, and the guests who partook of it went away satisfied in every respect. Nor can we omit a compliment to the gentlemanly attaches of the house, Col. Stahl, Maj. Sansom and Capt. Alsip, who are always on the alert to promote the comfort of those who fall into their hands. The mantle of Col. Hafer, glorious with the memories that cluster around it, has truly fallen upon worthy shoulders.—Long may the Bedford Hotel flourish and may its proprietor live to see many days of happiness and prosperity.

FALLING PRICES.—The hearts of thousands of consumers of goods are gladdened with the gradual but sure decline in prices which is noted from week to week. People with small incomes now find it easier than it was a few months ago to make both ends meet. Gold has fallen about nine per cent. since the first of March, and coal, provisions, dry goods, clothing, and all the necessaries of life are following the downward tendency of gold. In New York, the hotel-keepers have under consideration the propriety of reducing the price of board. Every step towards a return to a specie basis, although it may cause some stagnation of business at present, will certainly be welcomed by the great mass of our people.

LECTURE BY DR. HICKOK.—We neglected, last week, to notice the lecture delivered in the Court House, on Tuesday, 27th ult., by Dr. C. N. Hickok, for the benefit of the Cemetery Association. The Doctor's subject was "Bedford and Bedford Life," which was handled in a very happy manner. The lecture abounded in excellent hits and was well received by the large and appreciative audience.

CONVEYANCER.—We call attention to the card of Mr. D. R. Anderson, of Centreville, this county, by which it will be seen that he has opened a Conveyancer's office in that place. Mr. Anderson is well qualified for the business in which he has engaged and we bespeak for him the patronage of "all whom it may concern."

BANK FAILURES—The Crawford Co. Bank, the Oil City Bank, the Venango Co. Bank and the Lawrence Co. Bank have failed. Their failure is said to be owing to the suspension of the banking house of Culver, Penn & Co., N. York city.

CROWDED.—Our columns are somewhat crowded this week by the pressure of advertisements. The Treasurer's Sale of Unseated Lands will be found among the advertisements.

PAY YOUR FEES.—Candidates will observe that our terms for publishing announcements, are strictly *cash in advance*. These terms must be complied with.

THE MANNER OF VOTING.—The following act, regulating the manner of voting, has passed both Senate and House, and gone to the Governor for his approval:—

SECTION 1. The qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the name of all the judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled outside "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including the office of Senator and member of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the township officers voted for and labelled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for and be labelled "borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs in the several counties of this Commonwealth to insert in their election proclamations hereafter issued, the first section of this act.

CLAIM AGENTS.—Soldiers and sailors who make application for bounty and back pay, should be very careful with whom they trust their discharge papers. Since the introduction into Congress of the bill for the equalization of soldiers' bounties, hundreds of people of doubtful reputation have been scattering circulars broadcast over the country, stating that the bill will soon be passed, and advising soldiers to send their papers to the writers of the circulars at once, so that the bounty can be collected as soon as the bill passes. Soldiers cannot be too careful of their papers, and in selecting agents to prosecute their claims should choose those only who are of established reputation.

CULTIVATING POTATOES.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says: "I would advise new beginners in raising potatoes, not to be so particular about the number of eyes the set of potatoes has, as the size of the piece. A potato smaller than a turkey's egg, should never be used for planting.—That size will make fewer sets. Plant the rows three feet apart, and the sets one foot in the row. Ground that has the manure plowed in, in the fall, will produce one-third more, and of an even size, than that matured in spring and planted immediately; the manure absorbs the natural moisture of the ground, and the crop is tardier in sprouting."

SHADE TREES.—As spring approaches, people naturally have something to say about shade trees. We would advise our friends, who love a cool, refreshing shade in summer, to plant trees at once. The cost is trifling. Every person, whether in town or country, having an unoccupied space around their dwellings, should improve it by planting either fruit, shade or ornamental trees.

PROPHETS have no honor in their own country; but this cannot be said of perfumes, inasmuch as Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," the home-manufactured product of the sweetest flowers of the Western hemisphere, has long since taken precedence of all exotic extracts on this side of the Atlantic. Sold everywhere.

DURING the war improvements in American manufactures progressed at a rapid rate, and in nothing more rapid than in cotton hosiery. Until 1864 the American hosiery makers confined themselves to the common grades of ribbed hose, and attempted no competition with England and Germany in manufacturing finer goods. Now, however, plain cotton hose, of the best quality, is extensively made in the United States, and the manufacturers are also extending their improvements in underclothing, making the latter quite as good as the imported articles.

A CORINTH correspondent says that it is estimated that upon the fields of Shiloh and Corinth, from which the Confederates retreated, leaving their dead on the field, there are not less than 12,000 Confederate dead, whose bones for the most part lie bleaching above the ground, the rains having washed away the thin layer of earth with which the most were originally covered. The Federal dead were all neatly interred in the usual way, with head and foot boards in every instance, and, in most cases, were inclosed with wooden pailings.

—The receipts of the Postoffice Department during the quarter ending September 30th were $3,516,551 39. The disbursements were $3,547,084 48. Loss $20,427 59.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All notices under this head must be pre-paid to insure insertion. The following are the rates:—Prothonotary, $5.00; Sheriff, $3.00; Associate Judge and Commissioner, $2.00; Poor Director and Auditor, $1.00. Tickets will be printed at $4.00 per thousand, when not less than one thousand are desired

SHERIFF.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce A. J. SANSOM, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Please announce ISAAC D. EARNEST, of Bedford township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce WM. KEYSER, of Juniata township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. MEYERS:—Please announce D. L. DEFIBAUGH, of Bedford township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT STECKMAN, of Bloody Run, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce THOMAS C. REIGHARD, of Union tp., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—You are authorized to announce HUGH MOORE, of Bedford tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

WE are authorized to announce GEO. W. HORN, of Harrison tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce F. D. BEEGLE, of St. Clair tp., as a suitable person for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the nomination of the Democratic County Convention.

WE are authorized to announce GEO. SMOUSE, Jr., of Snake Spring tp., as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

POOR DIRECTOR.

WE are authorized to announce HENRY MOSES, of Bedford tp., as a candidate for the office of Poor Director, subject to the nomination of the Democratic County Convention.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—Cure Lumbago, Pains of the Side, Varicose Veins, Sore Chest, &c. An Electrician, who has great experience for their effects in local rheumatism, tic doloreux, and deep seated nervous and other pains, and in affections of the kidneys, etc., etc., attributes all their sedative, stimulative, and pain-relieving effects to their electric qualities. He asserts they restore the healthy electric condition (equilibrium) of the part, and that being restored, pain and morbid action cease.

LAME BACK.

Brandreth House, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1859.

T. ALLCOCK & Co.—Gentlemen: I lately suffered severely from a weakness in my back. Having heard your Plasters much recommended in cases of this kind I procured one, and the result was all that I could desire. A single plaster cured me in a week. Yours, respectfully, J. G. BRIGGS.

General Agency, Brandreth House, New York.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines [mar 30–1m

STORMING THE STRONGHOLDS OF prejudice and misapprehension, and carrying all before it CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE pursues its march of success. Like those of the Union, its colors are the cynosures of every eye, its victories leave no stain. It turns thousands of heads, and charms innumerable hearts. Containing no caustic element, it cannot injure the hair or blemish the skin. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. [mar 30–1m

DR. TOBIAS' VENITIAN LINIMENT.—Died of Croup—what a pretty and interesting child I saw last week! But now, alas! it is no more. Such was the conversation of two gentlemen riding down town in the cars. Died of croup! how strange! when Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment is a certain cure, if taken in time. Now mothers, we appeal to you. It is not for the paltry gain and profit we make, but for the sake of your infant child that now lies playing at your feet. Croup is a dangerous disease; but use Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment in time, and it is robbed of its terrors. Always keep it in the house; you may not want it to-night, or to-morrow, no telling when—but armed with this liniment you are prepared, let it come when it will. Price only 40 cents a bottle. Office 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. Sold by all druggists. March 30, '65–1m.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.—Just published in a sealed envelope. Price six cents. *A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical* cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelop, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y., Post Office Box 4586.
Feb 16, '66—1y

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.
Jan. 5, '66—1y.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch in 48 hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. Sept. 22—6m.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 13 Chambers St., New York.
Jan. 5, 66—1y.

CATARACT, 40 YEARS.—Mrs. Ashcum from Bedford, Pa., stopping with her sister, Mrs. Williams, near the corner of Baldwin and Penn Streets, has had Cataract on both eyes over forty years causing total blindness for the last 9 years. Lately Dr. Sterrett removed the cataract. She now sees to read without the aid of glasses.
Jan 12–3m

ALLEGHANY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,
RAINSBURG, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.
J. W. HUGHES, J. A. STEWART, *Principals and Proprietors.*

The Spring Quarter of this Institution will open *TUESDAY, APRIL* 10th, 1866.

This Institution is very pleasantly situated in Friend's Cove, 8 miles from Bedford, the terminus of the Huntingdon and Bedford Rail Road, and 24 miles from Cumberland, a station on the North Central Rail Road. Rainsburg is a small, quiet, and exceedingly healthy town, in the midst of beautiful scenery, and sufficiently removed from the influence of large towns and cities to render it a most desirable location for a Literary Institution. Its inhabitants are moral and religious, and there are few temptations to vice, idleness or dissipation; situated in a rich agricultural section, this Institution for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, is decidedly the *cheapest* in the country. It is organized on the most approved plan of the best Institutions of the land; its main object is, to impart *sound learning*. All branches, Scientifical, Classical and Ornamental, taught. The mental and moral culture are carefully attended to, and (without sectarian prejudices) a due respect for religion is inculcated both by precept and example. "In things necessary, unity; in things doubtful, liberty; and in all things, charity." For circular and information, Address HUGHES & STEWART.
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.
March 2, '66

BLOODY RUN SELECT SCHOOL.—First term will commence on Monday, April 10, and close June 29th. Having secured the use of the new Union School Building, and the services of competent assistance, pupils will have all the advantages of a first class school, and receive every attention they may require.

Suitable boarding accommodations can be had in the town, at reasonable rates.

TUITION: For common English, $4.50
" Higher English, Book-keeping, &c. 5.50
" Languages, 7.00
" Drawing and Vocal Music, each, 1.00

For further information apply to
J. C. LONG, Principal,
March 2, '66–5t Bloody Run, Pa.

O YES! O YES!!
S. J. McCAUSLIN, Auctioneer.

The undersigned having taken out license as an Auctioneer tenders his services to his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it to their advantage to patronize him.
March 9–3m S. J. McCAUSLIN.

AUCTIONEERING.—The undersigned, thankful for past favors, offers his services to the people of Cumberland Valley and Londonderry townships, to cry sales of real estate, personal property, &c. He will guarantee satisfaction to all who employ him.
Nov. 24, '65—6m* JOHN DICKEN.

O YES! O YES!
WILLIAM DIBERT, AUCTIONEER.

The subscriber having taken out license as an auctioneer tenders his services to all his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it advantageous to give him their patronage.
Post Office address, BEDFORD, Pa.
Jan 19, '66–3m WM. DIBERT.

EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at low rates at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office. Call and leave your orders.

MERCHANTS and MECHANICS, and Business men generally will advance their own interests by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

PRINTERS' INK has made many a business man rich. We ask you to try it in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

Legal Notices.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, for the year ending January 1st, 1866.

GEORGE BLYMYER, Treasurer. *Dr.*

To balance in hand at last settlement	$1,696 01½
To amount received from collectors	5,639 60
To exonerations allowed collectors	252 81
To per centage allowed collectors	302 77
To cash received from George Widel	19 50
To cash from J. B. Noble (fines)	8 75
To cash from Henry Moses (interest)	80
	$7,920 24½

CR.

By amount paid on sundry checks as follows, viz:	
Applebutter	$149 30
Outdoor paupers	494 03
Beef	788 94
Grain	144 96
Merchandize	1,630 51
Issuing orders	23 20
Bacon	295 57
Money loaned	650 00
Blacksmithing	71 32
Overpaid on duplicates	110 42
John Snyder	400 00
Coffins	20 00
Coal	70 31
Groceries	131 69
Tobacco	110 98
Hardware and Tinware	65 34
Interest on sundry checks	296 39
Salary of Directors, Steward, Clerk, Physician, Attorney, Treasurer and late Steward	1,162 16
Sundry expenses	611 47
Exonerations allowed collectors	252 81
Percentage	302 77
Amount in hand of Treasurer	138 07
	$7,920 24½

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the foregoing account of George Blymyer, Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, and find the same to be just and true as above stated and that there is a balance in the hands of said Treasurer of $138 07. Witness our hands and seals this 4th day of January, A. D. 1866.

DANIEL BARLEY,
DAVID EVANS,
JAMES MATTINGLY,
Auditors.

Attest—
T. R. GETTYS, Clerk.

Statement and Report of George Widel, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, from January 1, 1865, till April 1, 1865, and Samuel Defibaugh, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, from April 1, 1865, till January 1, 1866.

GEORGE WIDEL. *DR.*

To cash received from sundry persons	$172 19

GEORGE WIDEL, *CR.*

By cash received from sundry persons	$172 19

SAMUEL DEFIBAUGH, *DR.*

To cash received from sundry persons	$140 89

SAMUEL DEFIBAUGH, *CR.*

By cash received from sundry persons	$106 95
Balance	33 94
	$140 89

Statement of Poor House Mill from January 1, 1865, till January 1, 1866.

	Wheat.	*Rye.*	*Corn.*	*Buckw't.*
To amount of grain brought in as per monthly reports	448	163½	63	69
CR.				
By amount of grain used in Poor House	406	34	34	64
Horse feed		118		
Hog feed		51	12	
Sold sundry persons	2			
Amount	408	203	46	64

PRODUCE OF FARM AND GARDEN.

33 loads of hay, 17 bushels of onions, 20 bushels of buckwheat, 20 bushels of beans, 20 bushels of tomatoes, 5 bushels of soup beans, 3½ barrels of cucumbers, 3000 heads of cabbage, 20 bushels of potatoes, 20 bushels of beets, 6 barrels of Kraut, 280 bushels of ears of corn, 12 bushels of turnips, 40 bushels of rye, 5 loads of cornfodder, 3,465 pounds of pork, 2,989 pounds of beef, 420 pounds of veal, 480 pounds of mutton, 600 pounds of lard, 300 pounds of tallow, 556 pounds of butter, 489 pounds of beet hides, 69 pounds of calf skins, 9 sheep skins.

STOCK ON FARM.

2 beef cattle, 8 cows, 2 horses, 3 brood sows, 25 shoats, 63 sheep.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED BY Mrs. DEFIBAUGH—Matron.

80 shirts 53 pairs of pants, 8 coats, 8 vests, 27 pairs of shoes, 22 pairs of socks, 8 pairs of mens drawers, 2 hats, 1 round jacket, 34 chemises, 30 dresses, 9 skirts, 4 pairs of womens drawers, 20 pairs of stockings, 4 aprons, 4 caps, 1 sack, 13 bedticks, 8 pillow ticks, 23 pillow slips, 27 sheets, 16 comforts, 2 shrouds.

Average number of paupers per month during the year	58
Number remaining 1st January, 1866,	66
Entertained over night during the year	292
Meals given to wayfaring persons	1,040

There are also 15 outdoor paupers who are not included in the above who have been provided with board, medical attendance, &c.

Amount of claims against the Poor House	$8,621 25
Amount of money due Poor House from collectors	5,104 56
Indebtedness of Poor House	$3,516 69

☞ Persons desiring further information in regard to the above reports are referred to the books of the Poor House, which are open for any one to examine.

We, the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, do certify, that we have examined the above accounts, statements and reports of George Widel and Samuel Defibaugh, Stewards of the Poor and House of Employment from the 1st day of January, 1865, till the 1st day of January, 1866, and find the same to be correct. Witness our hands and seals this 1st day of January, A. D. 1866.

HENRY MOSES,
SAMUEL BECKLEY,
D. R. ANDERSON,
Directors.

Attest—
T. R. GETTYS, Clerk.

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGES of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bedford county, Pa:

The Grand Jury of February Term, 1866, respectfully submit the following report: After a careful inspection of the Poor House of the county aforesaid, We are of the opinion that the Building in which the paupers are kept is in a very bad condition and totally unfit for the purposes for which it is intended, because the house in addition to the decay seems to be too small for the comfortable quartering of the paupers and wayfarers that continually crowd it. It would doubtless be beneficial to the poor (as it is essentially necessary that another house should be provided) and also to the tax-payers to have a location remote from the Borough of Bedford and the turnpike. A Poor House whether it is to be brick or not, and not only this, but in consequence of the filthy conditon which the house always seems to be in, is a very excellent source for Epidemics which would spread with great rapidity over this entire community.

All of which is respectfully submitted, this 14th day of February, 1866.

J. E. SATTERFIELD,
Mar. 23, '66. Foreman.

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGES of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bedford county, Pa.:

The Grand Jury at February Term, 1866, respectfully submits the following report of the Jail of the county aforesaid as follows:

The Locks and Keys in our opinion are insufficient for the safe keeping of Prisoners.

The Rooms also appear to be detrimental to the health of the prisoners on account of the existence of an offensive smell; insufficient and dirty Bed clothing, and torn chaff ticks.

The rear wall of the Jail building on the outside is being much injured in consequence of the bad condition of the spouting, the wall receiving water from the roof, rendering it measurably easy for prisoners breaking through and effecting their escape

It is also noticed that one room is used for smoking Bacon, rendering it extremely dangerous from fire.

A coal house is also situated against the wall of the Jail building in the rear yard, and other rubbish.

All of which is respectfully submitted, this 14th day of February, 1866.

J. E. SATTERFIELD,
Mar. 23, '66. Foreman.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to settle the exceptions filed to the widow's appraisement in the estate of Jesse W Sleek, dec'd., also the exceptions filed to a former report, to state an account and make distribution of the balance of funds in the hands of E. M. Alsip, Esq., administrator, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Monday, the 9th day of April, next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at his office in Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend. JOHN P. REED,
March 23–3t Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county to report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of Adam Weaverling, administrator of the estate of Jacob Weaverling, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment on Saturday, the 7th day of April, next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office in Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.
March 23–3t JOHN P. REED, Auditor.

ORDERS from a distance for any kind of JOB PRINTING promptly attended to. Send to THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE, Bedford, Pa.

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF ELIZA WATSON, Dec'd.—The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of administration with the will annexed, upon the estate of Eliza Watson, late of Bedford township, dec'd., to the subscriber, residing in Bedford borough, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to make known the same to him without delay, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.
S. L. RUSSELL,
March 2, '66–6t Adm'r c. t. a.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of John McVicker, late of Harrison township, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted will please make immediate payment.
DUNCAN McVICKER, *Ex'r.*
March 2, '66–6t*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Henry Horn, late of the borough of Schellsburg, Bedford county, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims thereon will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
ISAAC HORN,
JOSEPH H. HORN,
March 9, '66–6t Adm'rs.

ESTATE OF JOHN W. BEELER, Dec'd.—The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of administration upon the estate of John W. Beeler, late of Bedford township, dec'd., to the subscriber, residing in Bedford borough, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to make known the same without delay, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment. J. W. LINGENFELTER,
March 16, '66–6t Adm'r.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF BEDFORD COUNTY.—Estate of John N. Lane, deceased.—The undersigned, Auditor, appointed to make distribution of the money arising from the Partition and valuation of the Real Estate of John N. Lane, late of the city of Lancaster, Pa., dec'd, and secured by recognizances in the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on Monday, the 16th day of April next, at his office in the borough of Bedford.
Mar. 23, '66.–3t G. H. SPANG, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the account of John Cessna, Esq., trustee for certain creditors of H. S. King, showing a balance in the hands of said trustee, and praying the Court for the appointment of an Auditor, whereupon the Court, upon motion of the petitioner, appointed the undersigned to distribute said funds according to law. The Auditor gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bedford, on Thursday, April 19th, next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when all persons interested may attend if they think proper.
March 30, '66 M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

JOHN C RIFFLE vs. Peter F. Lehman, Esq., Adm'r. of the estate of Thomas Riffle, deceased. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county No. 49, November Term, 1865. And now, February 12th, 1866, on motion of G. H. Spang Esq., the Court grant a rule upon P. F. Lehman, Esq., Adm'r., and the widow and heirs of Thomas Riffle, dec'd., to appear and show cause why the above judgment amounting to $206.13 with interest from 21st December, 1865, and costs $6.75, should not be set off or allowed as a credit to an amount sufficient to satisfy the balance due by the plaintiff on a recognizance given by him after proceedings in partition on the estate of Jacob Riffle, dec'd., and payable at the widow's death to the said Thomas Riffle, in the sum of $358.88, dated 4th May, 1858. Said Rule returnable at Bedford, on the 5th Monday, (30th day), of April next. Witness my hand and official seal same day.
March 30–4t O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the said Court. On motion of John Cessna, Esq., the Court grant a Rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Daniel Moser, late of Londonderry township, dec'd, to wit: Peter F. Lehman, Esq., guardian of John Alvin Moser, Hillary Moser, Mary Ellen Moser, and Sarah Elizabeth Moser, children and heirs of William Moser, who was an heir of the said Daniel Moser, dec'd., Sarah, wife of John Evans, of Londonderry township, Julia Ann, of same township, Nathaniel and Jeremiah Moser, of same township, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 5th Monday (30th day) of April, next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Daniel Moser, dec'd., at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to the Sheriff of said county for that purpose directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto { L. S. } set my hand and the seal of said county, at Bedford, the day and year aforesaid.
March 30, '66–4t O. E. SHANNON, Cl'k.

Notices, &c.

NOTICE.—The gentleman who borrowed my single harness last winter to take a sleigh ride, will please return the same, as sleighing is about over and I presume he has no further use for it. T. H. LYONS.
March 23–3t

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to us for advertising Administrators', Executors', Auditors' Notices, Orphans' Court sales and other sales of Real Estate, and for printing bills, &c., &c., will please call and settle for the same, as all such advertising and printing should be CASH. MEYERS & MENGEL.
Feb 16, '66–tf.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY SELLING OFF AT COST, Cloaks, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Shawls, Hats, Bonnets, &c., &c.

☞ All who have accounts standing will please call and settle. [Dec 22, '65.

TANNERS, ATTENTION!—A new Tannery, in good order, containing one pool, three limes, three butts, five leaches, thirty-four lay-a-way vats, with the necessary number of handlers, in as good a location as can be found in Bedford county, for rent. For further information call at this office. Nov. 17, '65–tf

TIN WARE, CHEAP FOR CASH. The larg

Hardware, &c.

GARDENERS, ATTENTION!—All kinds of fresh and genuine Garden Seeds on hand at HARTLEY'S Hardware Store. Also, choicest varieties of Seed Potatoes—soon to arrive—look out for them! mar 30, '66

FRESH, DURABLE AND BEAUTIFUL PAINT. Pure Liberty White Lead, Oil, Turpentine and Benzine, always on hand at Hartley's, "cheap as the cheapest." Paints mixed to order. mar 30, '66

GARDEN SPADES & SPADING FORKS. Iron and Wooden Garden Rakes, Hoes of all kinds, Shovels, House cleaning implements, Brushes of all kinds, Stair Rods, Brooms, Buckets, &c., at Hartley's Hardware Store. March 30, '66

SHOEMAKERS will find Tools of all kinds Calf-skins, Morocco, Bindings, Linings, Web, Galloons, Lasts, French Boot Powder, Wax, Thread, Eyletts, &c., full stock always on hand, at Nov. 10, '65. HARTLEY'S.

SADDLERY, in great variety, at Nov. 10, '65. HARTLEY'S.

BLACKSMITHS may obtain from Hartley Norway Nail Iron, Horse Shoe Nails, Rasps, Files, Anvils, Bellows, Hand Hammers, Shoeing Hammers, Buttresses, Borax, IRON in great variety, and 200 Kegs of assorted Horse Shoes of different makes—and even more if wanted. Nov. 10, '65.

HOUSE KEEPERS will find at Hartley's Store a great variety of household Hardware, such as Knives and Forks, Spoons of elegant quality, Ladles, single or in sets, Shovels and Tongs, Waiters, Tea Bells, Scissors, Meat Saws, Corers, Paring Knives, Brushes, Waffle Irons, Gridirons, Brass, Porcelain and Iron Kettles, Iron Pots, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Slaw Cutters, &c., &c. Stove Polish, Rotten Stone, and a hundred little "knick knacks" that we can't afford to enumerate. It would be easier to tell what we don't keep than what we do. [Nov. 10.

THE CLEAREST, BRIGHTEST, Best, Safest and Purest, and for these reasons the CHEAPEST COAL OIL in Bedford, may always be had at Hartley's. You who have never used any other than the "*common truck*," try it, compare it! and you will always go to Hartley's. Coal Oil Lamps in brilliant profusion, and great variety, very cheap at Hartley's, also, Wick, Lamp Tops, &c. Coal Oil Lamps repaired. [Nov. 10.

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD, a pure article,
Flaxseed Oil,
Red Lead,
Paints of all kinds,
Glass and Putty,
Powder, Lead and Shot. The largest stock in Bedford, and Hardware in great variety at
Nov. 10. HARTLEY'S OLD STAND.

Fancy Stores.

BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!
Call at Mrs. V. B. TATE & M. E. REA'S.
The handsomest assortment of
BONNETS,
HATS,
CAPS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS.
Bonnets for $3.50, worth $5.00. Ribbons for 25 cts worth 45—best 75 cts, worth $1 00.
Hats from 75 cents up.
Elegant assortment of Velvet Flowers, all prices.
COLLARS, CUFFS,
NECKTIES, SCARFS,
GLOVES, STOCKINGS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Cord and Tassels, Gilt Cord,
Silk Buttons,
Bugle Buttons,
Jet Buttons,
Gilt Buttons,
Steel Buttons,
Velvet Ribbons and Bugle Gimp Lace,
Edging, Tetting,
French Work, Lace Veils,
Mourning Veils, Silk Tissue,
Birage.
The best make of Hoop Skirts, from 62½ cts. to $1.
CLOAK TRIMMINGS OF ALL STYLES.
Handsome Assortment of
CLOAKS,
COATS,
CIRCULARS,
AND FURS.
Mrs. V. B. T. & M. E. R., would inform their lady friends, that they have employed a good Manmmaker, who will make dresses on the shortest notice. Ladies from the country will be provided with the NEWEST STYLE of DRESS PATTERNS always on hand. ☞ Customers wishing Cloaks and Coats cut out, will have them done free of charge Nov. 10, '65.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!—Miss KATE DEAL & Mrs. M. R. SCHAFFER, are constantly receiving *New Goods*, they keep on hand a fine assortment of Bonnets,
Bonnet Silk, Hats,
Velvets, Ribbons,
Flowers, Zephyr goods,
Of all descriptions,
Breakfast Shawls,
Head Comforts,
Ladies' and Childrens' Hose,
Ladies' and Children's Gloves,
Balmoral Skirts,
Hoop Skirts,
Dress Trimmings and Buttons of all kinds.
Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Merino Scarfs,
Ladies' Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs,
Veils,
Skirt Braids,
Embroidery Braids,
Sewing Silk, Spool Cotton,
Corsets, Head Nets,
Belts and Buckles,
Coats and Cloaks.
They also keep a fine assortment of Cloth, which they will make to order on the shortest notice.
They also do all kinds of Sewing, Mantuamaking, &c. Ladies who want a good fit will do well to give them a call. [Dec. 15, '65

PUMPS!!!
I am engaged in selling the
ERIE PUMP—
certainly the only pump
well adapted to this
climate
Persons in need of a
Good Pump,
will do well to give me a call.
☞ Orders from all parts of the county attended to with promptness.
ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg
Aug. 1, '65—1y

BEDFORD NURSERIES,
BEDFORD, PA.
T. M. LYNCH,
Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES, of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT, and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWER TREES, evergreen trees, shrubs and vines in variety, honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming roses, flowering shrubs, dahlias, fancy varieties, fuchsias, chrysanthemums, &c.
Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a humbug. Those intending to plant had better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruit and as fine trees as can be had at any nursery.
Catalogues sent free to those applying.
Persons at a distance will please write for further information.—☞ Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid. [Jan 26, '66—3m

THE GREAT SECRET!
TO ANGLERS AND OTHERS.
Upon the receipt of thirty cents I will send "*The Secret Art of Catching Fish with the Hook and Line*," giving full and ample directions how to succeed well in catching all the different species of fish that inhabit the waters of the United States. Also, the "Celebrated Indian Fish Charm, or Chinese Art of Catching Fish." This means of taking fish, and the manner of doing it, has heretofore been known to but few. The value of such knowledge admits of no question, and is really worth more than a thousand times the price asked. Send 30 cents enclosed in a letter and you will receive the secrets by return mail. Address
E. ERNEST, York Springs,
March 30, '66—3t Adams Co., Pa.

RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED ALL PERSONS
To display their Goods;
To sell their Goods:
To gather information;
To make known their wants;
&c., &c. &c. &c. &c., &c., &c., &c.,
by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

SLIP BILLS, PROGRAMMES, POSTERS, and all kinds of PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, done with neatness and despatch, at THE GAZETTE office.

JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING, by all business men, is the secret of success. Remember Stephen Girard.

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

THE WAR IS OVER,
BUT
P. A. REED
still carries on the campaign against high prices!
For this purpose he has just laid in a large supply
of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
Come and see our splendid assortment of
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Satinetts,
Vestings, &c.
The fair sex are respectfully invited to examine our
extensive stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Such as All Wool Delaines,
French Merinoes,
Coburg Cloths,
Alpacas,
Cloaking Cloths,
&c., &c., &c.
Gentlemen, call and take a look at our
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing,
etc., etc., etc., etc.
We also keep constantly on hand the best groceries in the market:
Coffees, Teas,
Sugars, Syrups,
Table Salt,
and Spices of all kinds.
Also, varieties of every description, the best Tobacco, Mishler's Bitters, and every thing usually kept in the Bedford stores. Give us a call, and satisfy your taste and judgment before buying.
Oct. 27, '65.

FALL—1865.—The undersigned have just received a very large and elegant assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
suitable for the approaching season. Having purchased our entire stock for CASH, we are enabled to offer our friends and customers many
REAL BARGAINS.
To be convinced of what we here assert, please call and examine the best stock we have ever had the pleasure of offering to buyers.
TERMS—CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
☞ Where credit is extended, in all cases, after six months, INTEREST will be added thereto.
Sept. 29, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

DRESS GOODS.—Two hundred pieces LADIES DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH MERINOES, all colors.
ALL WOOL DELAINES, " "
ALL WOOL REPS, " "
ALL WOOL PLAIDS, " "
BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, CASHMERES, POPLINS, &c., &c.,
embracing the newest and most elegant styles we have yet offered for sale in Bedford.
Sept. 29. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SHAWLS.—Waterloo, Highland *PLAID, LONG AND SQUARE BLACK WOOL and THIBET SHAWLS.*
Also, the new *ZEPHYR SHAWLS!*
Cheap at CRAMER'S.
Sept. 29.

SUNDRIES.—Extra No. 1 Mackerel Sound Shad—superior quality Syrups, Sugars, Tea, Tobacco, &c., &c., cheap at
Sept. 29. CRAMER'S.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Great supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of the very best quality, just opened at CRAMER'S.
Sept. 23.

CLOTHING.—Overcoats, Dress and *SACK COATS, PANTS AND VESTS.*
Also—Gents French Flannel Travelling Shirts, for sale by A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Sept. 29.

CARPETINGS.—All Wool Rag, LIST, HEMP, and VENITIAN CARPETINGS. Also 3, 4, 5, 6 and 3-4 FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, *of extra quality*, for sale by
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Sept. 29.

NEW GOODS.—A new and full supply of all kinds of fall and winter goods just received and for sale cheap at
Oct. 20, '65. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Store.

NINETY Sacks of Ground Alum Salt just received and for sale cheap at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

A LARGE assortment of Men's and Boy's Clothing at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

IF you want a cheap hat call at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

A NEW supply of Coffee, Sugar, Syrup N. O. and Sugar House Molasses Spices &c., just received at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

A LARGE assortment of French Merinoes, Coburgs, Thibet Cloths, Alpacas Cahcoes, Muslin, all wool delains &c., just received at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES all sizes and prices at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

A LARGE assortment of all kinds of goods as usually kept in Country stores for sale cheap at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

BUCKETS, Brooms, and Tubs, just received and for sale at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.
Cheap corner No 1 Anderson's Row.
Oct. 20, 1865.

LADIES' Cloaking Cloth, Shawls, Coats for sale cheap at
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT JUST OCCURRED!
By accident, DEFIBAUGH & FISHER have opened a large stock of DRY GOODS, at A. L. Defibaugh's old stand, consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots & Shoes of the best make,
Queensware,
Drugs and Spices
in variety, which they will sell CHEAP FOR CASH. Their motto is "small profits and quick sales!" Don't forget to call and see for yourselves. We are thankful for past favors, and hope a continuance in the future.
DEFIBAUGH & FISHER.
Jan. 5, '66—3m.

RICHARD LEO,
Manufacturer of
CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.,
The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in his line of manufacture.
BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, &c., &c.,
will be furhished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.
☞ Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.
☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.
July 10, 1863.—tf RICHARD LEO.

AGENTS WANTED!—In every Township, Borough and Ward to canvass for "*The Great One-Volume War History*,"
CONTAINING FACTS AND NOT POLITICS.
The only work, every page of which has been prepared for the press since the close of the war.
The popularity of this work has no parallel, as more than 50,000 copies have been sold the last three months. It contains as much history as any of the one or two volume works out and yet is sold for only $4.50, bound either in morocco or sheep.
Our inducements are decidedly the best offered, as we give the highest commission, furnish boxes free, and pay expressage on books.—ALSO,
"*Life and Death in Rebel Prisons.*"
The most thrillingly exciting little book of the times, by one who has seen and experienced the scenes which he describes.
Canvassers for any History of the War will find this an excellent side Book. As it embraces such important incidents of the war, almost every body will take one, either with or without a History, or where having previously subscribed.
Disabled soldiers, released prisoners and others will find, in the sale of this and our History, employment suitable to their condition. Send for terms, or call at
AMERICAN PUBLISHING AGENCY,
600 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Feb 23, '66—4t

MERCHANTS' SHOW BILLS, printed in superior style, and upon reasonable terms, at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office.

Publications.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.—New Volume begins January, 1866.
The ECLECTIC MAGAZINE is, as its name indicates, a *selection* from other magazines and periodicals. These selections are carefully made each month, from the entire range of foreign Periodicals. In this respect it is *entirely unlike other monthlies*, and has no rival. The following are some of the works from which selections are made:—

London Quarterly,	Revue de deux Mondes,
British Quarterly,	London Society,
North British Review,	Bentley's Miscellany,
Pop. Science Review,	Cornhill Magazine,
Saturday Review,	Fraser's Magazine,
Leisure Hour,	Temple Bar,
Westminster Review,	Chambers' Journal,
Dub. University Magazine,	Edinburg Review,
Art Journal,	London National Rev.

We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the FRENCH, GERMAN AND OTHER CONTINENTAL PERIODICALS, translated especially for the ECLECTIC, and it is hoped this new feature will add greatly to the variety and value of the work.
EMBELLISHMENTS.
Each number is embellished with one or more *Fine Steel Engravings*—portraits of eminent men or illustrative of important events.
Volumes commence in January and July of each year; subscriptions can commence with any month.
TERMS: $5 per year; Single numbers, 50 cents. Five copies, $20.
The Trade, Clergymen, Teachers and Clubs supplied on favorable terms. Address
W. H. BIDWELL,
Dec 22 5 Beekman St., New York.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!
The London Quarterly Review (*Conservative*)
The Edinburg Review (*Whig.*)
The Westminster Review (*Radical.*)
The North British Review (*Free Church.*) And Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (*Tory.*)

TERMS FOR 1866.	per an.
For any of the Reviews	$4 00
For any two of the Reviews	7 00
For any three of the Reviews	10.00
For all four of the Reviews	12.00
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00
For Blackwood and one Review	7.00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews	10 00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late *Civil War*, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.
Premiums to New Subscribers.
New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1866 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865. New Subscribers to all five of the Periodeals for 1866, will receive gratis, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865.
Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:
Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.
The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1865 inclusive; the *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1865, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.
☞ A few copies yet remain of *all the Four Reviews* for 1863 at $4.00 a *set*, or $1.50 for any one. LEONARD SCOTT & Co.,
Publishers, 38 Walker Street, N. Y.

ENLARGEMENT!
The only Democratic Magazine published in the United States.
PROSPECTUS OF VOL. IV.—1866.
THE OLD GUARD,
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
DEVOTED TO
Literature, Science and Art, and the Political Principles of 1776 and 1787.
C. CHAUNCEY BURR, EDITOR.
JANUARY NUMBER READY DEC. 16.
CONTENTS:
STEEL PLATE PORTRAIT OF GEN. R. E. LEE.
THE SCIENCE OF PUBLIC OPINION,
PEN PICTURES OF PURITANISM,
DUCHOMMAR AND MORNA.—(Poetry.)
A NATIONAL "EVIL" THAT IS A NATIONAL BLESSING,
SOME FACTS ABOUT SOUTHERN AGGRESSIONS,
POPE AND COLERIDGE,
CHILDHOOD IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.
THE EXCELLENCE OF IMPUDENCE,
HOW THE WORLD TREATS ITS THINKERS,
WHAT THE SHADOW SAID TO THE DREAMER,
THE CRIME OF WAR.—(Poetry.)
EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S BOOK,
FAREWELL.—(Poetry.)
SHOOTING AN ANGEL.—(A Romance.)
ZULU LAND—with illustrations
GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE,
NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS,
EDITOR'S TABLE.

Terms:—One copy, one year,	$ 3 00
Two copies "	5 00
Five copies, "	12 00
Ten copies, "	20 00
Twenty copies, one year, and one to getter up of the club,	40 00

A MAGNIFICENT PREMIUM.
We will send per express, carefully boxed, a *Grover & Baker Sewing Machine*, to any one who will send us, *on or before Feb 1st, 1866*, THIRTY SUBSCRIBERS TO THE OLD GUARD, at $3.00 each. The regular manufacturer's price is $55. No such an opportunity to circulate a superior *Family Magazine*, and secure a first-class *Family Sewing Machine*, was ever offered.
We shall commence in the January number for 1866 a series of Steel Plate Portraits, with Sketches of the most distinguished Southern Generals, beginning with Gen. Robert E. Lee. Among those given will be Generals Stonewall Jackson J. E. Johnston, Beauregard, A. P. Hill, Price, Wade Hampton, etc., etc. These Portraits and Sketches alone will be worth the price of the Magazine.
Subscriptions may commence with any number. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the January number, the first one of the volume, and back numbers will be sent accordingly.
The Magazine is always stopped when the term of subscription expires. It is not necessary to give notice of discontinuance.
AGENTS WANTED all over the United States to circulate *The Old Guard*. For terms, address publishers.
Single copies, 25 cts. Specimen copies sent *free* to all desiring to get up clubs
All letters should be addressed as follows:
VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO.,
No. 162 Nassau St., New York.
All persons whose subscriptions expire with the December number, and who intend to renew for the next year, are particularly requested to do so at once, in order that their names may not be removed from the lists. This will insure promptness in the reception of the January number. In remitting please state the fact that the subscription is a renewal.

ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1866, Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS began the publication of a weekly journal entitled
EVERY SATURDAY:
A JOURNAL OF CHOICE READING,
SELECTED FROM FOREIGN CURRENT LITERATURE.
Much of the best literature of the day is found in the English and Continental magazines and periodicals; and it is the design of the Publishers of this new journal to reproduce the choicest selections from these for American readers, in a form at once attractive and inexpensive. The publishers believe that such a journal, conducted upon the plan which they propose, will be not only entertaining and instructive in itself, but interesting and valuable as a reflex of foreign periodical literature of the better class.
EVERY SATURDAY is intended for town and country, for the fireside, the seaside, the railway and the steamboat. Its plan embraces Incidents of Travel and Adventure, Essays Critical and Descriptive, Serial Tales, Short Stories, Poems, Biographies, Literary Intelligence, etc., in connection with judicious selections from the admirable popular papers on science which are constantly appearing in foreign periodicals. The value of these papers arises from the fact that scientific subjects, however harsh and dry in themselves, are here treated in so graphic and picturesque a style as to charm the reader while instructing him.
It will be, in short, the aim of its publishers that EVERY SATURDAY shall commend itself by its freshness and variety to all classes of inteligent and cultivated readers.
EVERY SATURDAY will contain each week thirty-two large octavo pages, handsomely printed in double columns, with an engraved title.
TERMS.
Single Numbers, 10 cents.
Subscription price $5.00 per year, in advance.
MONTHLY PARTS will be issued, containing 128 pages each, handsomely bound in an attractive cover, price 50 cents. Subscription price, $5.00 per year, in advance.
CLUBBING ARRANGEMENT.—Subscribers to any of the other periodicals published by TICKNOR AND FIELDS will receive EVERY SATURDAY for $4.00 per year in advance.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
124 *Tremont Street, Boston.*
NOTICE TO THE PRESS.—EVERY SATURDAY will be furnished to the press, for clubbing, at $3.50 per year; and any paper copying this prospectus, with editorial notices, will be entitled to an exchange.

Boots, Shoes and Varieties.

THE GREAT
VARIETY STORE!
ANDERSON'S ROW.
H. F. IRVINE,
REGULATOR OF PRICES IN BEDFORD.
Having purchased the establishment of Joseph Alsip, Jr., and added a fresh supply of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see my fine assortment of
QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, &c.
Also, my large stock of
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
NECK-TIES,
COLLARS, &c.
Also, my articles in the Stationery line, such as
Pencils, Steel-Pens, Penholders, &c.
Also, my VARIETIES, such as
Spices of all kinds,
Table Salt, Essence of Coffee, Hambleton's Hair Stain, etc. In the BOOT and SHOE line, I keep every thing calculated for man, woman or child; BOOTS of all kinds; SHOES of every description; GAITERS of all styles in the market.
CALL AND SEE MY GOODS,
and examine for yourselves!
No trouble to show goods. My prices will suit the times and the pockets of purchasers.
N. B. Orders from country merchants promptly filled at small advance upon city prices.
☞ I am also agent for the New England Family Sewing Machine, which should be in every family. An entire machine for the little sum of $20.00. Call and hand in your orders soon.
Oct. 20, '65. H. F. IRVINE.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.—The subscriber would most respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Bedford and vicinity, that he has again just returned from Philadelphia, with a well selected assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses and Children's
Boots,
Shoes,
Gaiters,
and Balmorals,
of various descriptions, to which he respectfully invites their attention.
FOR GENTLEMEN, BOYS AND YOUTHS, he has every thing in their line, together with a stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, consisting of collars (all styles), scarfs, scarf-pins, neck-ties, butterflies, suspenders, handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
Also, the best brands TOBACCO AND CIGARS, all of which will be sold at a very small advance to CASH AND SHORT-TIME BUYERS.
As heretofore stated, we do not boast that ours is the *largest, cheapest, and best* assortment of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Bedford, but we have bought according to our means, feeling assured that the best and decidedly the *most lasting* advertisement, is a trial of the goods. But whilst there may be *larger*, we feel confident that there is none *better*.
Having been in the shoe business all our life, we feel satisfied that we fully understand our business, and have purchased our goods accordingly. We have on hand a nice stock of plain and fine
STATIONERY,
to which we invite attention.
Repairing done with neatness and despatch, and all rips of our own goods sewed free of charge.
☞ Please remember! *All rips sewed or pegged free of charge.*

TO THE LADIES.
We take pleasure in saying that we have an excellent stock of J. L. RITTER'S PHILADELPHIA MADE SHOES AND GAITERS, which we will guarantee to wear as *LONG* as any other make; and neatly repaired when necessary. We still have a separate apartment for their accommodation, have a lady to wait upon them, and will be most happy to have them give us a call.
☞ Don't forget the place, *Shaffer's Building, Juliana Street*, a few doors South of the Washington Hotel. J. HENRY HUTTON.
October 20, '65.

1866. MAKE UP YOUR CLUBS.
THE NEW YORK NEWS,
The only Recognized Democratic Newspaper published in New York,
DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND WEEKLY.
TO THE PUBLIC.
THE NEW YORK NEWS has battled against despotism for four years of blood and terror in assertion of the sanctity of the Constitution. A patriotism sufficiently broad to embrace both sections has been its only guide, and it refers now with honest pride to its record to show that it has not turned to the right or the left under all the violence of arbitrary power.
True to its principles as THE NEWS has been through the reign of terror, it challenges public confidence in its honesty and independence for the future.
The political transition of the present day opens to THE NEWS a new and wider field of usefulness. Standing now as it always has, on the inviolability of the Constitution, according to the interpretation of the strict constructionists, it presents a rallying ground for all, in both sections, who are friends of a generous conservatism. As a true and tried exponent of sectional amity it occupies a position which makes it the fitting mediator in holding up to the party of order in both sections, interests and principles that gave breadth and vitality to their alliance. As an intersectional agent, devoted to freedom of election, to trial by jury, to the sanctity of the habeas corpus, and opposed now, as for four years of terror it has been, to the centralization that dares to trample on the rights of States, North or South, THE NEWS places itself as a candidate for support before the great body of this once free people.
The circumstances of the moment make the dissemination of the principles of THE NEWS a duty of individual patriotism. Every man who concurs in its doctrines must if he be certain a true sense of freedom, do so in no spirit of indifference, but rather with the earnestness of a high trust. Justified, nay bound in his love of liberty to do so, the proprietor places the canvass he makes here of the public generally in the hands of those men who give him the approval of their consciences as his individual agents. Every reader of the THE NEWS cannot avoid the conviction of duty which is here pointed out as the ground of the request, that he urges his claims for a wider support upon all of his friends and neighbors who give their earnest sympathies to the cause of "strict construction," intersectional conciliation, and all the rights of the citizen under the system set up by our fathers of liberty regulated by law. The proprietor of THE NEWS calls, therefore, upon true and good conservatives throughout the country to discharge, to their convictions of political right at this great crisi in the country's fortunes, the duty of giving to the influence of his paper, daily, semi-weekly, or weekly, the wider power for good which it seeks here through the service of its individual supporters.
Send the names of all Friends of CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY, and we will send them Specimen copies FREE.

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New York Daily News, to Mail Subscribers per annum.	$10.00
New York Daily News, to Mail Subscribers for six months.	5.00

SEMI-WEEKLY,

Published every Tuesday and Friday.	
One copy one year,	$ 4.00
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Ten copies one year,	30.00
Twenty copies one year,	55.00
To Clergymen one year,	3.00

And an EXTRA copy to any club of TEN.

WEEKLY,

Published every Wednesday.	
One copy, one year,	$ 2.00
Three copies one year,	5.00
Five copies one year,	8.75
Ten copies one year,	17.00
Twenty copies one year,	30.00
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And an EXTRA copy to any club of TEN.
Any person sending a club of Fifty for the Semi-weekly or Weekly News will be entitled to the *Daily News Free for one year*. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written. To insure safety in remittances, money orders are preferable. Address
BENJAMIN WOOD,
New York News Building,
19 City Hall Square, New York.
March 2, '66

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, one door west of W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO'S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.
MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c., &c.
SHEET MUSIC—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have them sent by mail, at publisher's prices.
☞ Pianos and Organs warranted for *five years*.
Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.
Circulars of instruments sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.
B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
One door west of Lewis' Book Store.
Dr. C. N. Hickok, Agent, Bedford, P.
Dec. 1, '65-1y

Job Printing.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE
POWER PRESS
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
BEDFORD, PA.
MEYERS & MENGEL
PROPRIETORS.

Having recently made additional improvements to our office, we are prepared to execute all orders for

PLAIN AND FANCY
JOB PRINTING,
With dispatch and in the most
SUPERIOR STYLE.

CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CHECKS,
CERTIFICATES,
BLANKS,
DEEDS,
REGISTERS,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS,
HEADINGS,
ENVELOPES,
SHOWBILLS,
HANDBILLS,
INVITATIONS,
LABELS, &c. &c.

Our facilities for printing
POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, &c.,
FOR
CONCERTS AND EXHIBITIONS,
ARE UNSURPASSED.

"PUBLIC SALE" BILLS
Printed at short notice.

We can insure complete satisfaction as to time and price.

All Work Executed Promptly.

Medical.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.
The only known remedy for
DIABETES,
IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGURY OR PAINFUL URINATING.
For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.
Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Helmbold's Buchu will relieve you.
PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS
PLEASE NOTICE.
I make no secret of ingredients. Helmbold's Extract Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, prepared in *vacuo* and according to rules of
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,
These ingredients are known as the most valuable Diuretics afforded.
A DIURETIC
Is that which acts upon the kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
ACTS GENTLY,
Is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.
FOR THE SATISFACTION OF ALL,
See Medical Properties contained in Dispensatory of the U. S., of which the following is a correct copy:
"BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the Prostrate, and Retention or the Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy."
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION,
See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.
See Remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, of Philadelphia.
See any and all Standard Work on Medicine.
FROM THE
LARGEST
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST
IN THE WORLD.
I am acquainted with H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.
WM. WEIGHTMAN,
(Firm of Powers & Weightman,)
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia.
[*From the Philad'a Evening Bulletin, Mar.*, 10.]
We are gratified to hear of the continued success, in New York, of our townsman, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist. His store, next to the Metropolitan Hotel, is 28 feet front, 230 feet deep, and five stories in height. It is certainly a grand establishment, and speaks favorably of the merit of his articles. He retains his Office and Laboratory in this city, which are also model establishments of their class.
The proprietor has been induced to make this statement from the fact that his remedies, although advertised, are
GENUINE PREPARATIONS,
And, knowing that the intelligent refrain from using any thing pertaining to Quackery, or the Patent Medicine order—most of which are prepared by self-styled Doctors, who are too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less competent to prepare pharmaceutical preparations.
THESE PARTIES RESORT
to various means of effecting sales, such as copying parts of advertisements of popular remedies, and finishing with certificates.
The Science of Medicine stands SIMPLE, PURE, and MAJESTIC,—having Fact for its Basis, Induction for its Pillar, Truth alone for its Capital.
A WORD OF CAUTION.
Health is most important; and the afflicted should not use an advertised remedy, unless its contents or ingredients are known to others besides the manufacturer, or until they are satisfied of the qualifications of the party so offering.
HELMBOLD'S
Genuine Preparations.
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
AND IMPROVED ROSE WATER.
Established upwards of 16 years.
Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD.
PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.
HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse 594 *Broadway, New York*;
And HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, 104 *South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Oct. 20, '65.-1y.

Medical.

SHRINERS BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.
This is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.
So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon its doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.
It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.
It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrupis Purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves, aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the
DISEASED LUNGS,
thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.
CROUP.
This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.
For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation
The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.
Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.
Price 50 cts. per bottle.
Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.
For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry, Druggists, Bedford, Pa.